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REMARKS OF

MR. PHILLIPS, OF ORANGE,

In Committee of the Whole upon the Question of Admitting Negro Evidence in Courts of Justice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, February 20, 1866.

Hon. S. F. PHILLIPS, *Dear Sir:*

The undersigned having listened with much pleasure to your speech in committee on the whole, in the House of Commons, on the Freedman's Code, and being satisfied that it will meet the views of a vast majority of the people of North Carolina, and will be of great benefit in assisting our people to come to a correct understanding of our great political changes—respectfully ask of you to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

LEWIS THOMPSON,	LUKE BLACKMER,
J. F. HOKE,	R. Y. MCADEN,
J. W. CAMERON,	ED. C. YELLOWLEY,
JOS. H. HYMAN,	WM. J. WILSON,
W. A. CALDWELL,	JAS. C. HARPER,
W. H. WHEELER,	M. L. HOLMES.

RALEIGH, Feb. 28, 1866.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your note of the 20th inst. I submit for your disposal such a collection of the remarks made by me in debating the question upon Negro testimony as my memory enables me to make.

For the honor which you have done me in this connection, allow me to express to you my sincere acknowledgments.

Very Respectfully,

S. F. PHILLIPS.

To LUKE BLACKMER, ESQ., and others of the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, upon the 31st day of January, 1866, "a bill concerning negroes," &c., was under consideration in committee of the whole, Mr. Rayner in the chair. The 11th section of the bill having been read, to wit:

"That Persons of color shall be capable of bearing evidence against a White Person in controversies at law and in Equity where the rights of person or property of Persons of color shall be put in issue, and would be concluded by the judgment or decree of court, and also in the pleas of the State where the violence, fraud or injury alleged shall be charged to have been done by or to Persons of color. In all other civil and criminal cases such evidence shall be deemed inadmissible, unless by consent of the parties of record."

Mr. McNair moved to strike it out, and the motion was successful. Upon application by Mr. Phillips, however, the resolution was at once informally reconsidered, and thereupon he proceeded to address the Committee. What appears here is the substance of his remarks during the debate, which extended through several days.

I had not expected that a motion to strike out this section would be successful. I had hoped that the Committee would silently come to a different conclusion. I had hoped that without entering upon a discussion of that class of arguments which are generally brought to bear upon legislation, the policy *which presses us* would be so clear that debate would be waived, and this provision passed into a law by a vote almost universal.

Confessing some disappointment in this respect, I make my acknowledgements to the Committee for that reconsideration which allows the matter to be debated.

The question before us is,—Whether *Negro testimony* shall be heard in our courts of justice in all cases where a Negro is interested that it shall be heard, even although the other party to the suit be a White person. It is not proposed in this bill to hear Negro testimony where the parties are exclusively White. Nor is it proposed that in the cases where he is heard he shall necessarily be believed. In no case is his evidence to go for more than it is worth. He is to be believed only in case the Magistrate, or the Jury, or the Judge shall deem him worthy of being believed. The capacity of those tribunals, especially that of the jury, for sifting truth from untruth is with us matter of long standing satisfaction and boast. To them it is proposed to submit the credibility of the testimony of Negroes, and that without the smallest restriction upon those established rules of procedure, that long practiced and powerful common sense, and that severe scrutiny which mark investigations in our courts of justice. The Negro is not to be imposed upon our courts as one who is worthy of being believed:—it is only said that he shall *be heard* in all cases where one of his own color is interested in his testimony. Those who are to hear him are to be White men, and White men exclusively. In criminal cases he is first required to state his complaint to a solicitor; it is then to be canvassed before a grand jury, and only after his statements have secured credit before these preliminary tribunals, is he to be admitted to stand upon the witness box in a court the whole of whose machinery judge, jury and bystanders is composed of White men, then and there to undergo cross examination as to the truth of his statements. In civil causes the machinery is somewhat less complicated, but powerful enough at all events, when accompanied by the natural effects of race and color, to take away all reasonable chances of any White man's receiving injury therefrom. That Negro testimony, under such circumstances, is to pervert the course of justice in North Carolina, is to me a proposition destitute of all foundation. I venture to say that with these surroundings, these checks and balances, the testimony of Negroes is never to affect a verdict in North Carolina except where it ought to do so,—and that if ever hereafter such testimony is to prevail with a jury, that result will be under circumstances that will command the applause of all good men. Under the embarrassments that must surround their statements, these can never prevail with judges and juries except truth demands that they shall; and that truth shall ever fail of her legitimate triumphs in our tribunals is to the interest of no good citizen of the State—can be the wish of no good citizen.

Entering very fully into that feeling of confidence and admiration for the working of our system of distributive justice, which long observation of its results is well calculated to inspire, I am thoroughly impressed with a belief that the fears expressed in regard to the present proposition are but *panic fears*. I do not believe that they prevail to any considerable extent with the quiet and gallant people that fills this State. One cannot reflect upon the *gauntlet* as it were, which the negro witness has to run before he can secure credence in our courts without being overcome with a sense of the ludicrous upon recurring to the apprehensions which are said to exist as to the tremendous consequences of its admission. With all my respect for this Assembly, I yet have not conceived so exalted an estimate of its wisdom as to conclude that it is our duty to establish ourselves as *guardians* in this matter, over the good citizens whom we have left in our respective counties; or that it will be decent in us to declare to them upon our return from this place, that such was our distrust of their intelligence or integrity;—that although grave reasons called upon us to declare the evidence of Negroes competent in certain cases—we did not dare to expose them *to its temptations*. Let other gentlemen in this matter speak for their own constituents—as for me, I will never consent to use such language to the people of Orange!—*Who are we* that we can with propriety assume such airs before the people of North Carolina, trained as they are by the experience of many years, and strengthened by those habits of mind which grow from generation to generation for the investigation of such questions as arise in our courts of justice? Having been brought by other reasons, to conclude that this testimony ought to be admitted, I confess that I am shaken in my purpose by no apprehension that any one of my constituents is ever to be injured by it in courts controlled exclusively *by other of my constituents*. Nor in this respect do I set *my* constituents above those of any other gentleman upon this floor.

If then the white man cannot be injured by the admission of this evidence, I may be permitted, as another step in this cause, to inquire why may not the Negro have the satisfaction of having his complaint heard in our tribunals? I submit as a reasonable opinion in the premises that the treatment of the Negro, which will be found wisest for North Carolina, is that treatment which proceeds upon the supposition that he is possessed of human nature. To that nature when in trouble there is nothing more consoling and assuring than to have the complaint patiently heard by those who have the power of giving redress. It is not necessary that there shall always be a favorable decision after such hearing—*the hearing* itself affords consolation and satisfaction! That is a great part of what is insisted upon here. Whether relief will follow must depend upon the truth or falsehood of the statement. If it be untrue, a thousand tests of such untruth which do not exist in the case of a white man will cause it to fall harmless. If true, all those precious interests which demand, and in some degree guarantee, the final triumph of truth will rejoice over its reception and its success. Meanwhile in having appointed a hearing for the complaints of 300,000 human beings within your dominion you have wisely created *a valve* for the escape of much ill-temper which unprovided for in this way must result in the insecurity and disturbance of the public peace. In this connection, I call your earnest attention to the wise suggestions of the commissioners who have submitted this bill for our consideration.

Nothing can be more certain than that it is for the general good of society,—for the repose of all classes of citizens, that every grade of men shall have free access to the common fountains of justice. If they are debarred from these, you provoke a fever in their blood, the results of which, to the State, must be only evil and that continually.

But it is confidently urged that if this privilege be conceded others will necessarily or naturaly follow, and that a plea for Negro testimony will prove the sure forerunner of other pleas for Negro juriors, Negro voters, Negro judges, Negro legislators and a general Negro equality. I own here that it is only by a great inadvertance that the granting of a right to testify can be spoken of as pointing to a grant of the privileges just emuerated, as for instance, to that of voting, or sitting as a juror. It is very certain that the distinction between these classes of rights is very marked and substantial.

Whether the right to testify be a natural right or not I do not care, in this connexion to decide. It certainly partakes of some of the characteristics of natural right. Whatever it be I may safely say that it is *not* a political rigent! Giving evidence certainly confers no political power. Depostions of Frenchman taken at Paris, and of Russians taken at Odessa, have sometimes swayed verdicts within the United States, but this circumstance has never suggested to our most jealous statesman a fear lest such an admission might lead to there witnesses being permitted to vote, or to sit upon our juries. Many classes of residents amongst us have long exercised this right without exciting any apprehension that thereby they may come to think themselves worthy of voting or of giving verdicts. Negro-testimony affords no shadow of a claim for Negro suffrage or Negro equality. The gift of a right merely private does in no sense point towards the yielding of those rights which are political.

I enter fully into the counsels of those who define this to be a government of White men. For one I propose that none but White men shall participate in the duty and distinction of controlling this government. I maintain that the right of suffrage shall be theirs exclusively—as also the duty of exercising public employment and the duty of distributing justice.—Every public place—from the jury box to the chair of the President, must be a place for the White man alone. It is obvious that so long as this continues to be so, the government will be the White man's government. It will be so none the less because within his dominion he permits Blackmen to live and labor, or because he may guarantee to him the protection of that life and the fruits of that labor. If in his wisdom he believe it to be for the advantage of the whole community—whether from permanent policy or for the present distress—to appoint one or another of the officers of the government to audit and settle the greviences of the Negro whether these be caused by other Negroes or by the ruling class—does this in any way affect the question whether ours is a government of White men? I ask whether ours be more likely to remain such a government, for showing its willingness to administer the ordinary and universal rules of justice? Of these rules I know of none more certain than that which allows to all classes the right of being heard before the tribunals of justice. I beg permission in this connection to remind gentlemen that the Almighty God has much to do with the stability of systems of government. I am informed of no line of conduct more likely to attract the favor of the great Author of justice, than the exhibition of willingness by the rulers of a country to do equal justice to all of its inhabitants. He hears us all, who then shall we refuse to hear any? How can we contract degradation by listening to those to whom he listens? How can we go to our prayers to the great Father of all men, conscious that among our fellow men there are those whose prayers we will not hear? What a maimed and halting justice is this that we are invited to administer to the freedman in denying him the right of drawing his evidence from that class to which he belongs, and with which most of his life must be passed. I confess that I am so throughly impressed that this is to deny him any efficient hearing in our courts that I have not scrupled in these remarks to speak of his other right of access thereto as in effect *nothing?* I submit that in practice it will be next to nothing.

Passing to another class of arguments in support of this proposition, I beg to submit that among the lessons of that Philosophy which teaches by example, there are some valuable in the present connection. That mighty Republic and Empire, which as has well been said, still rules the world by her reason, although her arms are *rust*,—ROME had questions of policy to decide, not unlike those that have come before us. She too, had her classes of citizens and freedmen, and her clear distinction of rights into political and privatre. It is well that we can escape from the hearts and prejudices that necessarily surround this question, considered in reference to ourselves exclusively, and survey it in connection with a great example buried beneath twenty centuries. I have made no reference to authorities upon this matter of late, but speak under general impressions left by former reading. Through all the ages of her liberty and good government Rome made no more difficulty in admitting her freedmen to a participation in all private rights than she did in excluding them from those which were political. Conscious of her deep interest in the promotion of a secure and hopeful industry among all classes of her inhabitants—solicitons for her reputation as a dispenser of justice among those classes, Rome communicated full rights of property and perfect rights of appeal to court to all her freedmen. No less perfect however was their exclusion from the sacred political rights of Suffrage, Office and Intermarriage. Only after her liberty and integrity had departed, were the liberated slaves admitted to a free enjoyment of political privileges.

I confess to some surprise at hearing, in the course of this debate, able and intelligent gentlemen denying that the right to sit upon a jury is a political right. I venture, notwithstanding, to say that it is beyond all reasonable doubt a political right. How important a right of this class it is,—how necessary a bulwark in popular constitutions is entirely familiar to all readers of English or American history; and it will occur to every lawyer to remember that its character as a body of freeholders is almost the only trace remaining in our system of that leading feature in the political philosophy of our forefathers, both here and beyond the seas, which confined all exercise of political power to the freeholder. Nor, can it be said here, any more than at Rome, that the right of marriage in this connection is a private right.—Whatever tends to obscure or to confound the boundaries betwixt two classes, one of which alone is entitled to political rights must itself be of political importance; and however safe we might have been in leaving this question to the ordinary instincts of our citizens,—in laying down severe rules upon it, we have but followed out a principle.

I cannot take my leave of this part of the argument without expressing, what may be implied from that which has been said, that in my opinion it were a wise policy in North Carolina to make a very sweeping alteration in regard to the rules which affect the exclusion of witnesses in our Courts. I am in favor of allowing our juries to hear all the evidence that may throw light upon questions before them, without distinction as to parties to the record, or parties in interest, or persons convicted of infamous offences. I shall take every opportunity of forwarding this policy. It is the policy of the most enlightened nations, and of the most perfect systems of justice. I may add, that as most of the litigation in North Carolina is settled before magistrates, who are in the habit of hearing all witnesses who can throw light upon the matter in hand, whether parties or not,—this rule is already an established one in this State. I feel confident that it is to the interest of justice here that it shall become universal. I shall not elaborate this view. I will only add that no lawyer can conceive of the universal improvement which civilization has wrought in the material of our juries without being convinced that much of that system by which our ancestors sought to feed jurors as it were by nursing bottles, may well be dispensed with. It is but in accordance with these views that I feel strongly impelled to support the policy of admitting the negro to the witness stand.

I have as yet sought to argue this question upon abstract and universal principles. I regard the conclusions that flow from these principles as certain, and as irresistible. But whatever may be their force, I admit that such is my view of the character of the government under which we live—such is my respect for the opinions of the people of this State and more particularly of those people whom I represent here, that under ordinary circumstances, I would not have been willing to precipitate such legislation upon them—averse to it as I believe them to be. I share the common opinion as to the untruthfulness of the negro. I believe, however, that this defect is not so much due to the fact that he is a negro as to that that he has been a slave. Falsehood and theft have marked the slave in all ages and centuries; they have marked slaves of every race and color. The Roman annalists and poets speak of these as characterizing the Roman slave two thousand years ago, although he was sometimes of that race which now shines in the front rank of civilization, both in Europe and America. I own that I have not arrived at the conclusion that the Negro ought to be admitted to testify without consideration or without some variation of opinion. Starting with an impression that such testimony ought not to be admitted *for the present*, after reflection upon the new system of things around us and an observation of such signs of the times as may be found in the concurrent action of many other Southern States, and in certain remarks which upon important occasions have once and again fallen from the President, I have been convinced that the *speedy* admission of this sort of evidence into our State courts is a political necessity. In my opinion the exigencies of the hour do not admit of the deference and delay usually practiced in regard to great questions newly arisen. In times of great commotion like those around us, all persons who find themselves in public place must take a more than ordinary share of responsibility. This is anticipated by all their considerate constituents. It is said by gentlemen that they are *too much afraid* of their constituents to be willing to vote for this provision! I have no such emotion in regard to mine. Whatever may come of it, I shall return among them, at least erect and calm. I desire their approbation, but no apprehension of the contrary can shake my purpose to do what I think to be for their advantage. I have such an opinion of them that I believe it to be their will that I shall always give them the benefit of my free judgment upon such matters. I may add that no separation from their confidence in future can extinguish my appreciation of their past kindness; and upon the only view in which my future can be of public interest, it occurs to me, to say that the public spirit of Orange county, as evidenced by its selection of representatives in this Assembly from the foundation of the government, is so great as to assure every one that from among the gentlemen whose humble agent I am here, the county will choose some one at least better prepared than I am to keep upon foot its well established reputation.

The arguments which press this question to an *immediate* solution are of course connected with what is extraordinary in our present position. All will admit that any policy which promises to this State an early extrication from its present unfortunate situation cannot too quickly be inaugurated, and followed up. In looking over the various items which compose our troubles it may well be said that of all that harasses our people with present vexation, and lowers over their future, there is nothing more distressing or portentous than the Freedman's Bureau. I say nothing of it as an expedient for those times when the law was in abeyance and the courts closed. At present however, I profess myself willing to do anything that is honorable which promises its early and final extirpation. As a provision for times in which the civil law can be administered its exsitence cannot be too greatly deprecated. I am thoughly penetrated with horror in contemplating such machinery at full play among a people used to freedom. I speak in the interests of General Government as well as in those of the people of this State. It is not to the interest of public liberty that an institution founded upon such principles, so military, so absolute and for all practical purposes so irresponsible should be successfully administered! If it were so administered much would be done towards sapping the popular conviction that free institutions are the institutions that are best. How bitterly *in this view*, may we say that it is most fortunate that we are threatened with no such results! Never was there an institution upon this soil more odious! Pervading every county, filled in its lower stations, those stations which most generally come in contact with the citizen, by the subordinate officers of the volunteer army, by persons who whatever may be their gallantry in war or the respectability of their former lives in times of peace, frequently have but a most meagre acquaintance with the law which they are supposed to administer, but little knowledge of human nature *out of uniform*, and make none of that *allowance* which is essential for justice between the two races in North Carolina;—this Institution, the Freedman's Bureau at once threatens the liberty of the Government which administers it, and the self respect and manhood of the population that is subjected to its control. Every instinct connected with our own interests, every aspiration for the continuance of the spirit of freedom in our great country demands that at the very earliest moment we set upon foot a policy that shall eradicate it from our soil.

It is a well known vice about all absolute gorernments, that their oppression of the citizen is altogether irrespective of the character of the principal figure in their machinery. In the case of the Freedman's Bureau it is clear that the community can obtain but little relief from the virtues which are said to mark the character of General Howard; as it is simply impossible that he shall be able in person to regulate or even intelligently superintend the working of this vast machinery. As in all other such arrangements, so here, the subordinate officials who come in contact with the people, are practically absolute and irresponsible. Within certain limits of injustice at least, they may do as they please. Who can afford to appeal from the decisions of the county administrators of this Bureau? Who can think of prosecuting in person, appeals involving the petty sums generally at stake to the officer in command at Raleigh? It is plain, that the counties may be filled with dissatisfaction at repeated cases of injustice, without this becoming known to the Commissioner at our capital. I do not speak of injustice wilfully done; but of injustice done in ignorance, done from inadvertence, done carelessly, done as every thinking person must know that under the administration of such machinery, it is done over and often in every neighborhood in the State. I say in all seriousness and with regret that this institution is well calculated to carry disaffection into rural communities, otherwise disposed to entire loyalty. I say with equal seriousness and regret, that it is by just such expedients,—collateral as it were to the legitimate institutions of the country, and at first intended solely for temporary use and for an abnormal condition of public affairs, that liberty has been undermined in repeated and illustrious cases in history.

Turning this subject over in my mind from the point of view supposed to be taken by the general government, I have found but one reason for continuing this tribunal amongst us. As long as we exclude the testimony of negroes in cases where negroes are interested—so long there may be good ground, in the view of the people of this country and of the world at large, for maintaining this Bureau.—This is the reason that presses us to *immediate* action upon this matter. I do not say that what we shall do is to bear fruit immediately but I do maintain that the earlier the seed is sown the earlier the beneficial crop of a favorable public opinion will spring up among those to whose judgment our action is submitted. Showing ourselves prepared in behalf of the Negro to make experiments upon our social institutions—prepared to lend a ready ear to all he may say in his own behalf, we so far lay the foundation of an appeal to opinion in the other States and in foreign nations which at last will be irresistible. I hope that I am not misunderstood as referring to any probable effect upon the present Congress. Possibly, such legislation may have some effect even there, but I make no calculation upon that. The present Congress having been elected when the war feeling was at its height in the United States, continues to *campaign it* after the thoughts of their constituents have been turned toward peace. This is not unnatural; at least it is a matter that may be reflected upon with some philosophy. Except with regard to such as lay claim to be called statesmen, it is not surprising that members of this body should move on in the direction given by the impulse received at the commencement of their political existence. I turn from it without much concern to its principals, the People of the United States. It is upon their convictions that I would operate. It is upon them that I rest those hopes which I enjoy of seeing once more the United States what the United States once was—or improved rather upon what it once was by the effect of this great disaster—from our share of which we are now hoping to emerge. The present Congress is but a cloud which hangs over us. That there should be such after the recent storm was to be anticipated. In the meantime however, I shall not consent to direct my own course or that of the State, with any reference to *clouds* which are drifting across this wintry sky. I will await the reappearance of those stars that behind and above them.

I cannot believe it probable that we shall be rid of the Freedman's Bureau before we have passed a law like that before us. Until we shall have passed such a law, *we shall not have done our part* towards ridding ourselves of that Bureau! I am unable to see how we can well ask to have the freedman subjected to our State tribunals without promising that he shall be heard in those tribunals. I have imagined gentlemen who oppose this bill transported to London or to Paris, and there engaged in argument with intelligent lawyers, or public men of England or France upon this grievance of the Freedman's Bureau. In such debates I have been at a loss to conceive of the reply which North Carolinians would make if the foreigners sustained the tribunal upon the plea that in it negro evidence is heard in controversies between persons of the different races, whereas in the State Courts it is excluded. The British and French Empires contain within them races false to the lowest standard of modern example—races separated from the ruling class by religion as well as by blood and color,—yet no objection is made to hearing their evidence in courts of justice. I submit, that in such discussions, it is eminently proper that we bring ourselves to the bar of public opinion in the Christian world—that opinion which in the most highly cultivated countries have decided such cases as that before us in the manner in which I have endeavored to maintain that it shall be decided.

Of similar, perhaps greater, value are the conclusions of our Southern sisters in this matter. States which were so potent with us *for war* in 1861, may surely have some deference paid to their examples where these lead to peace! With one or two exceptions all the late Confederate States have admitted Negroes to testify under the circumstances here provided for. There is in particular the State of Georgia, with whose views our own have in times of trial been so greatly in accord. It has adopted a provision identical, I believe, with the one now before us. So have Alabama and Mississippi. In Virginia the papers tell us that a provision is favored which goes much farther than ours. In Tennessee, where the radical politicians of the East are credited with a former defeat of this project, a very recent decision in its favor has been arrived at.

But gentleman turn from these examples and quote to us Indiana as worthy to be followed in her policy of excluding the Negro from the witness box. Some change has come over the face of things in North Carolina, when the example of Indiana is claimed as fit to weigh down those of Virginia and Georgia. I am willing to put the case and leave it without comment, excepting the remark that if Indiana has such laws at home it were well for some of her missionaries at Washington to be relieved, and turned over to the domestic field. This is but another instance of the inconsistency of sentimental philanthropy, and must be very far indeed from tempting to imitation.

It is said however that if gentlemen were only convinced that restoration, or even the removal of the Freedman's Bureau would follow the admission of this testimony they would at once give it their favor. They ask with some air of triumph whether such removal has followed the passage of similar laws in the Southern States. They refer to programs for restoration as contained in proclamations, or editorials or speeches some months ago, and ask, whether the adoption of these programs has resulted in restoration. They represent themselves as entirely out of heart, and say that it will be time enough to act in this matter when we shall have seen good fruit from it in other States, or at least, when we have had proper results from the concessions that we have already made. To what I have already had occasion to urge upon this topic I will only add here that as noble growths are always slow, we have to hope that our tardy progress will result in a restoration perfect and lasting. It is the part of children to be visiting our seed bed every half hour to watch the results of our labor, or at short intervals to *dig up* what has been sown in order to observe whether it have sprouted. No good crop can come of such industry or such continual curiosity. And then if predictions be under consideration it may be well by way of accurately defining our present condition to recall some passages in the Prophites of the other dispensation as to the condition of the South in any case of restoration. In such event I believe, every acre of land was to be confiscated and the very trees would be too few to bear the bodies of those who should be executed! Our condition is certainly not a joyous one, but it is indefinitely better than leading men constantly represented that it would necessarily be—and *that* too under the very circumstances which other persons thought it would be judicious to avoid by some settlement after the close of the campaign of 1864. The consequences which have befallen us when regarded as the incidents to *an absolute subjugation* are surely not very wonderful. The South showed itself *implacable* towards the United States to the very last moment that it was a free agent, and the important results from this color upon its conduct might perhaps have been avoided if those who had its destinies in their hands had made a proper use of that interval which in all great controversies comes between the loss of a cause and the tearing down of its flag. Of all the circumstances of the case that fact has perhaps been as potent as any in producing the evils with which we are afflicted.

I do by no means allude to this in any party spirit. I produce it as an element worthy of being considered in determining the problems around us. Nor in bringing it forward am I actuated by a wish to evade the question so triumphantly urged upon what is thought to be the ill-success of our former policy upon restoration. Upon that point I submit that whilst much that we have wished for has been deferred, on the other hand no little has been accomplished. Is not the machinery of the State once more *manned*, and in general operation? Is not this a legislature sitting under the civil law; have we not a Governor under the civil law; are not the judges just about proceeding upon their circuits,—and is not the hand of violence and fraud already somewhat in check by the fear of criminal law now about to be set in motion under the wholesome authority of North Carolina? These are things of first rate importance. It is true that the freedman is not wholly subjected to the laws of the State, and that military *orders* throw their shadows over the State tribunals—but a considerable progress may be summed up by saying that where in last September there was no civil law and no civil jurisdiction, now civil law is the the rule, and military law is the exception. I believe that what has been done by North Carolina towards restoration has been wisely done, and that the results are in a good degree answerable to the design.

And here I must be allowed to dissent from the position assumed in this debate, that we ought to await President Johnson's express and direct declaration that he will require the admission of this sort of testimony as a prerequisite to reconstruction. By no means! No man who has informed himself upon this question, can doubt that the President expects this boon to be conferred upon the Negro. He has said as much in the course of several conversations, had upon formal occasions, and in this he but represents the views of all conservative men at the North. Is it fit then that we wait to be *commanded* to do this thing! Does it correspondend with gentlemen's notions of dignity or good sense to await *a telegram* upon this subject from the President? I confess that my own experience in this matter has inspired me with no great relish for such applications.—The State Convention on the 17th of last October, had less reason to believe that the President required *an actual repudiation* of the war debt than we have at present to know his views upon Negro testimony. I submit then that our *character* demands that we shall use the faculties which God has given to us in discerning the necessities of our situation, and that we shall act in accordance with that discretion without awaiting an application of force. I submit further that a hearty desire to strengthen the President in the position which he has taken as regards these Southern States, will inspire such as wish to co-operate with him to meet his policy half way instead of hanging back as an incubus upon his efforts. Among other reasons which influence me to support this bill is a desire to sustain the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON.

MR. Chairman, I look forward with great confidence to the speedy coming of a period for us and our fellow-citizens that will be the very reverse of that which hangs over our heads. Nor do I suffer that confidence to be at all disturbed by the variations we experience in the temperature of any single days occurring as we advance. These may be brighter, or more threatening—but in the meantime what concerns me, is that *the seasons are going forward!* I fancy that it is much the same with the political as with the physical skies. In this month of February we know that the sun is upon his track towards the northern tropic. To day we are enjoying a clear and temperate atmosphere, by to-morrow the weather may be inclement, yet for that no one will doubt that the intervening hours have advanced us towards the breezes, the flowers, the fruits and smiling skies of Spring and Summer. Too minute attention to the rise and fall of the mercury only serves to confound one's judgment of the weather.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." For one sir, I practise myself in looking across this fleeting revolutionary presents to that not distant time when North Carolina shall be taking her part in that Miracle-drama which is now going on upon this continent from shore to shore; when the voices of her citizens, the hum of her prosperous industry and the clash and clang of machinery in a thousand forms through her borders shall swell the volume of that mighty harmony, that *concordia discors*—which rises to Heaven from the occupations and achievements of this so great a people.

For the present I would have the State consult for the welfare and interest of all within her rule uninfluenced by the hubbub and folly which surrounds her. Having nothing to blush for or repent of in the sad past, I would have her in all calmness and without care await the recognition of her just claims. I recall the eloquent reference by Macaulay to the portrait of Hastings as it hung in the old English Hall—and to the noble motto upon the cost of arms, and pray that hereafter in contemplating the whole course of our State in this revolution past, present and to come, nothing may appear upon it out of character with her old resolution and SERENITY—nothing unworthy of that MENS AEQUA IN ARDUIS of which her recent course furnishes abundant proof.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1866 NO. 177.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitute a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	3 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	3 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
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The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

TURNBULL, RIACH AND MURDOCH.

16 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE. | 7 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton Yarn, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, Woo and Woolen Goods.

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October 2-48-dy.

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate.

A VALUABLE fertilizer of twelve years' standing, made from pure Raw Bones.

COWPER & MOORE.

Feb 17 161 tf

Bacon.

5000 POUNDS of Shoulders, bright and dry for sale by A. A. WILLARD.

Wilmington, Feb 2, 149, tf

THE DAILY SENTINEL

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES, } Editors.

Thursday, March 8, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For Daily, per year,	$10 00
" six months,	5 00
" one month,	1 00
" two months,	2 00
Semi-Weekly per year,	5 00
Weekly per year,	3 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the first of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

Mr. Phillips' Speech.

We devote most of our space to-day to the able speech of Mr. Phillips, of Orange, on the Freedmen's Code. It will be read with interests by all persons who are at all concerned upon this question. Among the names of the gentlemen who requested its publication, will be found those of all shades of political sentiment. Not only those who were opposed to the war, but those who perilled their lives in defence of slavery and of the Southern cause—most of whom were at first hostile to negro testimony, but whose sober reflections led them to yield their assent.

The Banks of the State.

The House seems to be exercising a better spirit towards the Banks of the State, in its late action upon that subject. We are glad to see it.

We beg to call the attention of both Houses to the suggestions of our correspondent "J. W. H." in our issue of the 6th.

He proposes that the State shall fund the notes or bills of the Banks now out, at 50 cts. on the dollar, in bonds running 20 years. The State would thereby add $1,000,000 more to her bonds, and would hold the bills as the Banks could redeem them. Then allow the Banks to employ their specie and available funds in the National Banks. This would in a short time give us two National Banks with a capital of $2,000,000, the State owning one third in one, and one fifth in the other.

His suggestions are worthy of consideration.

We have said that we would be pleased to see all our Representatives elect admitted to their seats, with one exception. That exception is Mr. Josiah Turner of the Raleigh District. He is so full of party hatred that we do not believe he would make a fair or fitting representative. He became a candidate in defiance of the provisions of the President's amnesty proclamation. He secured his election by arousing old party prejudices, and while in Washington claiming his seat, he tried to ingratiate himself into favor with the radicals by cursing and abusing democrats and the democratic party; thus condemning the President and all the democrats of the North who have stood up for the rights of the South. Even the radicals have no confidence in a man of that sort, and of course he failed to make a favorable impression on them. They measured "the gentleman from Orange," and found him too short. Mr. Josiah Turner is one of the "dead ducks."—*Char. Democrat.*

We regret that in a paper marked by such uniform fairness and consistency, the above paragraph should be found. Our conviction is, that it is unfair and unjust to Hon. Josiah Turner, yet we have no doubt the editor is honest in his opinions.

We believe there is not a more honest man and politician in the State, than Josiah Turner Jr. He is a most uncompromising enemy to what he esteems to be political error—he makes no allowance for what he believes to be wrong—but towards opponents he is ingenuous. He discriminates between the error of men and the men themselves, when he believes they are good, honest men. His own errors, and we admit he has them, are errors to which he honestly clings. These are our impressions of the man.

The point however, to which we object as unjust to Mr. Turner is this: "He became a candidate in defiance of the President's amnesty proclamation." There was no *defiance* in his course and none intended. Mr. Turner felt that no man more heartily endorsed the President's policy than he did—none more honestly subscribed to the amnesty oath—none more true to the government than himself. He found that in other States, other men involved in the same difficulties, classed in the exceptions to the amnesty, equal or more guilty than himself had become candidates for office, had been elected and had been pardoned by the President, and he felt he might do the same. Where was the defiance or the wrong in it?

Again, it is said, "he secured his election by arousing old party prejudices." In this the *Democrat* is mistaken. If he aroused old party prejudices, it was what many of his friends deprecated, because just in proportion as he did that he jeoparded his election. If old party prejudicies had been aroused, Mr. Arrington could have been elected with ease, and would not have declined, it is probable. Hence, his election could not have been secured by his arousing old party prejudices. In that case, Col. Russ would have had as strong an interest in it as Mr. Turner.

In truth, no man in the State, who participated in the war, presents a better Union record than Mr. Turner. Rating the fact that he is not pardoned, none of the members elect are more entitled to seats than Mr. Turner, if an honest devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the government, constitute a fitness for it.

GOLDSBOROUGH NEWS.—Our city "neighbor" has waked up our friend Pool of the *News*.—Our neighbor gets nothing to brag of. The loyalty and soundness of S. D. Pool as a consistent supporter of President Johnson and the Union, cannot suffer in comparison with the loyalty of any other good citizen.

"And we now give notice that we have commenced this warfare on traitors, not without having counted the cost, and we intend to continue it until they are driven from every office of importance in the State."—*Standard.*

And we hereby give notice, that we will aid our neighbor in detecting and punishing any *traitor* which may be found in the State. Our neighbor says, it will call names. Of course it must. People understand that there is catching before hanging, and of course you must name the man, or woman, or child, that is a *traitor*.

We are anxious to know the *traitor* that has foisted himself into any office in this State. Let him be pointed out. Let him be named and cover his head to bear the strokes which our neighbor and ourself intend to put upon him.—But we ought not only to search out traitors, but all or any and singular of those who are guilty of malfeasance in office, and who have been feathering their nests out of the people's money. Eh? Certainly we ought.

But who are they? Who are the traitors who fill office in North Carolina? Is Jonathan Worth one of them? Is Richmond M. Pearson, or William H. Battle, or Edwin G. Read, one of them? Is R. B. Gilliam, or D. A. Barnes, or E. J. Warren, or Judge Buxton, or Judge Fowle, or Judge Merriman? Is it the Public Treasurer or the Secretary of State or the Comptroller? Are either of our U. S. Senators or members of Congress *traitors*? Is there a *traitor* in the State Senate or the House of Commons? Is there a magistrate or a clerk or a sheriff, or a post-master or a collector or assessor? In a word is there an officer of the State or of the U. S., in the State, who is a traitor to the government or the cause of the Union? If so, point him out. We are ready to pile in upon the first traitor that pokes his head out. But mind, neighbor, be sure we make no mistake. Newspapers are not Bibles now-a-days, to be sworn by. We have some Courts in existence, that understand what treason is. That know what it is makes a traitor. And they understand the meaning of a *libel* too. Be sure, we don't miss fire, and get our foot into it. Take care of that.

Apprenticeship.

Col. Cilley who has charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in Western North Carolina, has published an order to the effect, that the County Courts will be allowed to bind out colored children, upon the same terms that white children are apprenticed. We have all along contended that this would have to be done. We need a better regulated apprenticeship system than we now have. It is absolutely necessary in order to improve our entire industrial system, that boys, white and black, whose parents cannot provide well for them, and save them from the consequences of idleness and demoralization, must be bound out to learn the business of farming, manufacturing and mining, as of every other trade. Girls also should be apprenticed to learn properly the duties of cooking, washing, chamber-maid, seamstress, &c. The country is sadly deficient in thorough farmers and mechanics of all kinds; as it is of women who understand cooking, washing, &c. We do not mean by this that we are in favor of placing white and black children on the same platform socially. Certainly not. But the necessities of our condition, will force white persons to do many things which were formerly done by blacks. And we are simply in favor of having all to learn to do them well.

Freedmen's Code.

We judge the Legislature will find out, that they can't make much more out of the Code, than B. F. Moore, Esq., and his associates made of it. We judge it will be found best to fix up the Code right, and let it go into effect. Justice and right demand it, and the President evidently desires it, and the Freedmen's Bureau will be glad to get rid of the case.

Moreover, *it is a part of the President's policy.* That is certain. Why is it the *Standard* will not give the Code its sanction? It was made at his suggestion and by its friends, and yet the *Standard* does not say a word in its favor. Nay, we hear, it talks in private against it, as unnecessary and not in the President's programme. But let the Legislature refuse to sanction it, and what then?

The Telegram.

The following extract from a telegram from Washington, March 6, was not received by the press in this city. We copy it from an exchange:

A motion to receive a communication from Gov. Worth of North Carolina enclosing the resolutions of the Legislature of said State, signifying the acceptance of lands for agricultural college purposes, was rejected by a vote of 37 yeas to 100 nays.

The vote was taken after Mr. Stevens saying they did not recognize North Carolina as a State in the Union.

No one we presume, will be disappointed by the action of the House. We have complied with the law, hence in any future controversy, non-action cannot be plead in bar of the State. Happily, Mr. Stevens does not control the opinions and sentiments of the country; at least, we trust his power will be broken by the force of truth.

The Trial of Maj. Gee.

The trial for several days has gone on without any incidents of importance, beyond the usual routine of examination and cross-examination of witnesses. All parties testify to the suffering experienced at the prison at Salisbury, and the utter want of sufficient food, clothing or shelter for prisoners or the guards. We have not yet heard of any facts being brought out, which go to fix upon Maj. Gee wilful neglect or inhumanity.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night a house of ill-fame was set on fire and burned to the ground in the lower part of the city. The inmates escaped.

On yesterday a fire broke out in the old Union Hotel, occupied as offices of the Freedmen's Bureau and by colored persons, but it was soon suppressed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

(EVENING SESSION.)

TUESDAY, 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Senate proceeded to vote for Speaker, which resulted as in the previous ballottings, Mr. Winstead 22, Mr. Ferebee 20, scattering 3. There being no election another ballot was taken, which resulted as before, whereupon Mr. Ferebee arose and stated that he did not wish to be the means of wasting time, and as it appeared there could be no election, he asked that his name should be withdrawn, thanking his friends for the honor they had bestowed upon him by giving him so flattering a vote. Mr. Ferebee's name being withdrawn, Mr. Latham nominated Mr. Shober, and the result was as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. Winstead are

Messrs. Arendell, Black, Blount, Boner, Boyd, Bullock, Carter, Coward, Cowles, Donaho, Etheridge, Garner, Gash, Gorrell, Harris, of Rutherford, Isbell, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Morgan, Settle, Snead, Taylor and Williams—23.

Those who voted for Mr. Shober are

Messrs. Aycock, Bogle, Covington, Cowper, Ferebee, Hall, Harris, of Franklin, Keener, Latham, McCleese, McEachern, McKoy, McLean, Morehead, Stanford, Whitford, Wiggins and Wilson—18.

Messrs. Howard and Shober voted for Mr. Whitford.

Messrs. Leitch, of Robeson and Pitchford voted for Mr. Wiggins.

Mr. Winstead having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected.

(It is proper to remark, that Mr. Pitchford and Mr. Whitford objected to Mr. Settle's voting.)

The Clerk designated Messrs. Arendell and Wiggins to conduct the Speaker elect to the Chair.

The Speaker stated that he did not desire to consume any more time, and returned his thanks in a few pertinent and impressive remarks.

Mr. Shober, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill amending the charter of the Chatham Railroad, and recommended its passage.

The bill to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war, came up, on its third reading.

Mr. Morehead moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to. The question recurring on the passage of the bill, Mr. Carter moved to amend by striking out the words "the interest accruing thereon shall be subject to taxation as on other property of the State, provided that said tax shall not exceed the taxes of money on interest in the first section."

Pending the question, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the Speaker adjourned the Senate.

(The reporter begs pardon for omitting to state in the morning proceedings, that upon the resignation of the Speakership by Mr. Settle, Mr. Williams of Nash, moved resolutions of thanks for the manner in which the Speaker had discharged the duties of the office, which were unanimously adopted.)

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brewer.

Mr. Blount from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back a memorial and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Whitford introduced a resolution proposing to go forthwith into the election of Solicitor of the 4th Judicial Circuit. Mr. Cowles moved it be indefinitely postponed.

B

Mr. Pitchford offered the following as an amendment:

WHEREAS, Hon. Thos. Settle, State Senator &c., was by this present General Assembly on the — day of —— last, elected Solicitor of the 4th Judicial District, and whereas, the said Thomas Settle has up to this present 7th day of March, 1866, continued to discharge the duties of his office as Senator, and neglected or refused to qualify as Solicitor, the two offices being clearly incompatible and the duties thereof, not to be discharged at the same time by one and the same person, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly, the office of Solictor of the 4th Judicial District is now vacant.

Resolved further, That a message be sent to the House of Commons proposing to go forthwith into an election of Solicitor for the 4th Judicial District. The resolution was discussed at some length, and Mr. McKoy offered an amendment to the amendment, proposing to send a message to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee to decide the matter.

Mr. Cowles moved to lay the whole matter on the table, withdrawing his former motion to indefinitely postponed, which was lost by a vote of 23 to 20. Mr McKoy's amendment was rejected. The question arising on the adoption of the amendment offered by Pitchford, Mr. Whitford called the ayes and noes, ayes 22, nays 23, and Mr. Pitchford's amendment was rejected; the question arising on the adoption of the original resolution, the ayes and noes were called and and was adopted—ayes 26, nays 21.

Mr. Cowles, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a resolution in favor of Mr. W. Thompson of Wake county, recommended that it do pass.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the protection of Millers, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morehead introduced a bill to incorporate the Concord Mining Company, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Morgan.

A message from the House transmitting the following bills and resolutions was received, viz: a bill to incorporate County Line Lodge, No. 224, A. G. M.; bill to re-enact chap. 70, of revised code, entitled militia, and to amend the same; bill to authorize the banks of the State to subscribe for stock in the National Banks; a resolution in favor of disabled soldiers; a resolution directing the publication of certain acts of the Legislature.

STAY LAW.

Bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein, being the special order for 11 o'clock, was taken up on its third reading; considereble discussion ensued, pending the question.

A message from the House concurring in the proposition to go forthwith into the election of Solicitor of the 4th Judicial Circuit. The Senate proceeded to vote, which resulted as follows, Messrs. Settle and Scales being in nomination.

For Mr. Scales:—Messrs. Aycock, Cowper, Ferebee, Hall, Howard, McCleese, McKoy Stanford, Whitford, Wilson—16.

For Mr. Settle:—Messrs. Speaker, Arendell, Berry, Black, Blount, Bogle, Boner, Boyd, Bullock, Carter, Covington, Coward, Cowles, Donaho, Etheridge, Garner, Gash, Gorrell, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Rutherford, Isbell, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Keener, Latham, Leitch, of Robeson, McEachern, McLean, Morehead, Morgan, Pitchford, Shober, Snead, Taylor—34.

Whereupon Mr. Settle tendered his resignation as Senator, which was accepted.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Speaker adjourned the Senate till to-m orrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 7th.

The House met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brewer.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 40, revised code, in relation to draining, etc., passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules

A bill supplemental to the act to charter the city of Newbern, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Manly, and passed its several readings.

A resolution, reported from the Finance Committee, to authorize the publication, (with the acts of the present session) of sundry acts heretofore passed. Passed its several readings.

A bill to authorize the Western N. C. Railroad to borrow money on the faith and credit of the State; passed 2nd readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to raise a Sinking Fund, was put on its 2nd reading.

The Judiciary Committee had reported a substitute for this bill, entitled "a bill to raise revenue from taxing railroad receipts." (The substitute proposes to levy a tax of one per cent. on gross receipts of railroads from travel, and one half of one per cent. on their gross receipts from the tranportation of freight, to be applied to the payment of the public debt.)

The question being on the adoption of the substitute, the yeas and nays were ordered on motion of Mr. Hoke.

Mr. Cowan opposed the bill and moved its indefinite postponement,

Messrs. Caldwell and Dargan opposed the bill.

Messrs. McAden and Hoke supported it.

The question recurring the bill was indefinitely postponed as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Beasley, Black, Bonner, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Chadwick, Cowan, Cox, Dargan, Davis, of Carteret, Everett, Faircloth, of Wayne, Farrow, Faison, Foster, Gaines, Gidney, Harrington, Harper, Henry, Holderby, Houston, Jenkins, of Warren, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Logan, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, McEachen, McNair, Niven, Newsom, Smith, of Columbus, Smith, of Cumberland, Smith, of Guilford, Smith, of Hertford, Thigpen, Trull, Waugh, Whitley, Williams and Wilson—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Ashworth, Baxter, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bryson, Carson, Coats, Craige, Dalby, Davis, of Haxifax, Dickey, Dunn, Faircloth, of Green, Garland, Hamilton, Harrison, Hodnett, Hoke, Holmes, Horton, Hutchison, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jones, Kinney, Lyon, McAden, McDonald, McGuire, McIntosh, Melson, Moore, of Alamance, Moore, of Chatham, Murrill, Nicks, Palmer, Potter, Rosebro, Russell, Simmons, Stilley, Scoggin, Teague, Webb and Yellowley—46.

A bill improving the law of evidence, was put on its 3rd reading.

Messrs. Smith of Hertford, Blackmer, Manly, Cameron, and Dargan, addressed the House in support of the bill.

Messrs. Jenkins of Warren, McNair and Waugh, opposed its passage.

Mr. Holderby asked the gentleman from Hertford, if it was contemplated by this bill that each party to a suit before a single magistrate, should be allowed to testify?

Mr. Smith answered in the affirmative.

Mr. H. said, then the responsibility will devolve on the justice of deciding as to the credibility of witnesses—therefore he should vote against the passage of the bill.

The question recurring the bill passed its 3rd reading as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Barnett, Baxter, Beasley, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Caldwell, Cameron, Carson, Chadwick, Cowan, Cox, Dalby, Dargan, Dickey, Dunn, Faison, Foster, Furr, Gaines, Gidney, Hamilton, Harper, Hoke, Holmes, Horton, Houston, Hyman, Jenkins of Granville, Jones, Kenan, Kinney, Logan, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, Matthews, McAden, McDonald, McEachen, McGuire, McIntosh, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Murrill, Niven, Nicks, Paschall, Potter, Rosebro, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Hertford, Teague, Trull, Webb, Wheeler, Whitley, Williams, Wilson—66.

NAYS.—Messrs. Arrington, Ashworth, Black, Bryson, Burton, Campbell, Candler, Coates, Craige, Everett, Farrow, Garland, Harrington, Harrison, Henry, Hodnett, Holderby, Hutchison, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Judkins, Leigh of Tyrell, Lyon, McNair, Melson, Newsum, Palmer, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Thigpen, Thompson, Waugh, Yellowley—38.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting in response to a resolution of the House, correspondence relative to cotton belonging to the State. The message and correspondence were sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer to a committee of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate; also transmitting the following resolution, asking concurrence, viz:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons proposing to go into an election of Solicitor for the 4th Judicial District as that office is now vacant, the person elected holding an office incompatible therewith.

The message announced the nomination in the Senate of Hon. Thos. Settle. The House concurring, proceeded to vote as follows:

Mr. Blackmer having nominated Hon. A. M. Scales.

For Mr. Settle.—Messrs. Speaker, Ashworth, Barnett, Beasley, Black, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bryson, Burton, Cadwell, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Coates, Craige, Dalby Dargan, Davis, of Carteret, Dickey, Donnell, Dunn, Everett, Faircloth, of Green, Faircloth, of Wayne, Furr, Gaines, Garland, Hamilton, Harper, Harrison, Harrington, Henry, Hodnett, Holderby, Holmes, Horton, Houston, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jones, Joyner, Kinney, Logan, Lucas, Lyon, Matthews, McAden, McDonald, McEachen, McGuire, McIntosh, Melson, Moore, of Alamance, Moore, of Chatham, Murrill, Niven, Nicks, Newsum, Palmer, Potter, Rosebro, Russell, Simmons, Smith, of Columbus, Smith, of Guilford, Scoggin, Teague, Thompson, Waugh, Wheeler, Wilson.—73.

For Mr. Scales.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Baxter, Bonner, Chadwick, Cowan, Cox, Farrow, Faison, Foster, Gidney, Hoke, Hyman, Jenkins, of Warren, Judkins, Kenan, Leigh, of Tyrrell, Luke, Manly, Marler, McNair, Moore, of Martin, Niven, Smith, of Cumberland, Smith, of Hertford, Thigpen, Trull, Whitley, Williams and Yellowley—30.

Mr. Baxter, from the committee that superintended the vote, reported subsequently as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 146. Necessary to a choice 74. Mr. Settle received 106 votes, Mr. Scales 40.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House proceeded to consider the bill for the benefit of the Common Schools, the question recurring on the substitute offered on yesterday by Mr. Hutchison.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment to the 9th section of the substitute, as a substitute therefor, appropriating $75,000 for the School purposes. Adopted.

The question recurring on the adoption of Mr. Hutchison's amendment, as a substitute for the bill, it was adopted as follows: The yeas and nays having been ordered on motion of Mr. Jenkins, of Warren.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Barnett, Black, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Cowan, Dargan, Davis, of Carteret, Everett, Faircloth, of Wayne, Faison, Furr, Gaines, Gidney, Hamilton, Harper, Harrison, Holmes, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins, of Gaston, Kenan, Kinney, Logan, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, McAden, McDonald, McEachen, McIntosh, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Martin, Murrill, Niven, Nicks, Palmer, Rayner, Rosebro, Russell, Simmons, Smith, of Columbus, Smith, of Hertford, Scoggin, Thigpen, Webb, Wheeler, Williams and Yellowley—58.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baxter, Beasley, Blackmer, Blair, Burton, Caldwell, Coates, Craige, Dalby, Dickey, Dunn, Faircloth of Green, Garland, Harrington, Hodnett, Holderby, Houston, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Judkins, McNair, Melson, Newsum, Potter, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Teague, Trull, Waugh, Whitley, Wilson—31.

The bill then passed its third reading, as amended, as follows, the yeas and nays having been ordered on motion of Mr. Jenkins of Warren:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Barnett, Black, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burton, Cameron, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Cowan, Dargan, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Faircloth of Wayne, Faison, Gaines, Garland, Gidney, Hamilton, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, Houston, Hutchison, Hyman, Jones, Kenan, Kinney, Logan, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, McDonald, McIntosh, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Martin, Murrill, Niven, Palmer, Smith of Hertford, Scoggin, Thigpen, Wheeler, Williams.—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Baxter, Beasley, Blackmer, Blair, Caldwell, Coates, Craige, Dalby, Dunn, Everett, Faircloth of Green, Furr, Harper, Harrison, Harrington, Holmes, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Warren, Judkins, Leigh of Tyrrell, McAden, McEachen, McGuire, McNair, Melson, Nicks, Rayner, Rosebro, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Teague, Trull, Waugh, Wilson, Whitley and Yellowley—40.

The House then adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AT the residence of the late Henry Wall, deceased, on the 15th of March next, as Executor to the estate of said deceased I will sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine (9) months, seventeen (17) bales of good Cotton in good order, a Yoke of Oxen and other cattle. Bond with approved security required.

Wake Forest March 8 177 9t* W. M. PUREFOY, Executor.

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, at Pomona, on Friday night the 2nd of March, a medium sized dun colored HORSE MULE, 10 or 12 years old.

I will give twenty five dollars for said mule, or for such information as will enable me to recover it.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 8-1836-177-2tw.

MULES AND OXEN.

WE will sell at Auction, on Saturday next, Sale commencing at 3 o'clock P. M

8 Mules.
1 Yoke large well broken Oxan.
1 Open Buggy in good Order.
2 Saddles.
6 Navy Shooters [New]
30 Bushel Cotton Seed. (Pomegranate) and many other articles.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

March 8 177 2t

LOST.

A SHORT time before the surrender of General Johnson's army, about THIRTY BOXES OF BOOKS, [Revised Code,] belonging to the State (marked "Thomas Bragg") were sent off on the North Carolina Railroad and have not been returned.

Any person having them in charge will please report the fact; and any person having any information as to where they are, will please let me know immediately.

R. W BEST,
Secretary of State.

Raleigh N. C., March 8-177-6t.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF RALEIGH N. C.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES E JOHNSON, M. D., *President.*
HIRAM W. HUSTED, *Vice President.*
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	EVERARD HALL,
HIRAM W HUSTED,	JAMES M TOWLES,
WILLIAM H. JONES,	QUENTIN BUSBEE,
CHARLES B ROOT,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D.	WILLIAM R MILLER,
KEMP P. BATTLE,	ALBERT JOHNSON,

R. H. BATTLE.

Policies issued payable after death, or when the Insurer shall attain a certain age, *free from the claims of creditors, if parties insure for the benefit of wife and children.* Premiums, over thirty dollars, may be paid half in cash and half in premium note on *Life Policies.*

Office of the company in the Bank of Cape Fear in Raleigh.

All communications for the office in Raleigh must be addressed to R. H. BATTLE, Sec'y

March 8 177-d3m. Raleigh N. C.

GAS CONSUMERS.

ARE hereby notified that unless they pay their Gas bills within ten days from presentation their *Gas will be shut off* as we are not receiving money enough to pay running expenses.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES, Lessees.
J. C KING, Supt.
March 27-176-d10.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A HALF acre lot in the city of Raleigh containing a dwelling and out houses, garden orchard, &c. This is valuable property to keep or to sell. I will sell for cash, or exchange for Cotton, on favorable terms.

L. BRANSON.
March 7-176-d6t. Raleigh, N. C.

SALE OF MULES.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE IN GOLDSBORO SATURDAY MARCH 10th SIX FINE FOUR MULE TEAMS,

Wagons and Harness Complete,

ALSO FIVE HORSES,

JOHN C. HAMILTON,
Goldsboro, March 7-176-3t.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

WE will sell goods by the piece at a small advance on present New York prices, small profits and more of them is our motto.

MAXON & STRONG.
March 6 175 d3t.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

50 Kegs Horse Shoes,
50 do. Mule do.
200lbs. Horse Shoe Nails.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb. 27 d3m.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER!

ARE daily receiving a choice and desirable Stock of New Spring Goods. One of our firm will Remain in the Northern Markets during the Season, for the purpose of selecting Goods as they are Manufactured or introduced.

This plan will give us *superior advantages* in being present at *all the changes* in the markets, and of selecting just such articles as our friends and customers may desire.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 7, 175. 4t.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at the late term of the County Court of Wake County, qualified as Administrator of Dr. Samuel T Iredell, deceased, I her by give notice to those indebted to the estate, to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

C. J. IREDELL,
March 2, 173, 2w Administrator.

WINES AND LIQUORS AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday, March 10, at 3 o'clock, P M, at our Auction and Commission Store, we will offer the following choice selection of Wines and Liquors:

2 cases of Monongahala Whiskey; 2 cases Old Rye Whiskey; 4 cases Old Kiser Whiskey; 2 cases Premium Whiskey; 2 cases Salt Water Whiskey; 1 case Star Whiskey; 2 cases Scotch Whiskey; 2 cases Burgundy Port Wine; 2 cases Swan Gin; 2 cases Clover Leaf Gin; 2 cases Holland Gin; 2 cases St. Marseaux Champagne; 1 case Vo. P. Brandy; 1 case S. O. P. Brandy; 1 case Peach Brandy, 2 cases Blackberry Brandy; 1 case Apple Brandy; 2 cases Crown Sherry; 2 cases Duff Gordon Sherry; 2 cases Jamaica Rum; 2 cases St. Croix Rum; 1 case Burgundy Bitters; 1 case Stoughton Bitters; 4 cases Allsop's Ale.

—ALSO—

1,000 Laborna and LaRitieas Concha Cigars; 1 000 La Flora de Undea Cigars; 2,300 Chicha Cigars.

—ALSO—

3 Mules, 1 Waggon, 1 Saddle, and 1 lot Harness.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
March 3, 173, td

HARNESS LEATHER.

1500 LBS. of the very best Baltimore City Harness Leather.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 1, 171, tf

HAMES.

250 PAIRS Hames made of seasoned timber, and ironed in the best style.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 1, 171, tf

SNUFF! SNUFF!! SNUFF!!!

100 Boxes "Carolina Belle" Snuff.
20 " "Southern Star."

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 1, 171, tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

150 BARRELS best unslacked Lime arriving this day.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 1, 171 tf

TAR! TAR!! TAR!!!

10 BARRELS best Pine Tar in store.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO
March 1, 171, tf

W. H. BONER & CO.,

MUSIC PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MUSIC, Strings and Musical Instruments,

No. 1102 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Feb 28, 170, 1m

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP, By Saving and Using your Waste Grease.

BUY ONE BOX OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

SAPONIFIER, Or, CONCENTRATED LYE.

IT will make 10 pounds of excellent Hard Soap, or 25 gallons of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 35 cents. Directions on each box. For sale at all Drug and Grocery stores, and in lots at wholesale by

WM. M. ELLICOTT & SONS,
No. 3 Spear's Wharf,
Feb 28, 170, 3m Baltimore, Md.

A. J. DEROSSET, WM. L. DEROSSET, GRAHAM DAVES.

DEROSSETT & CO.,

Formerly DeRossett & Brown.
(Established in 1839,)
General Commission Merchants,
No. 6 NORTH WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give personal attention to the purchase and sale of Produce of every description, and to receiving and forwarding goods.

Feb 23, 166 6m.

Pomegranate Cotton Seed.

A LARGE supply of Pomegranate Cotton Seed in store, and for sale by

DAVIS & JONES.
March 2, 172, tf

Chance for Good Investments.

SEVERAL Houses and Lots in the City of Raleigh for sale,
Also Wake County Lands. Apply to
Q. BUSBEE,
March 2, 172 1m Attorney at Law.
12 Standard copy.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most desirable dwellings in Thomasville, N. C., together with two acres of land. Said house is new, has six rooms and every convenience of pantry, cupboards, good well of water, out-houses, &c., and will be sold low for cash, if early application is made. Enquire of Chas. Buckman, Esq., Washington, N. C., or GEO. LINES,
Thomasville, N. C.
March 2, 172, 1m.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administratrix of H. L. Evans, deceased, I hereby give notice to those indebted to the estate to make payment and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

Settlements can be made with myself, or with Mr. T. B. Macon, my Agent.

LUCY B. EVANS, Adm'x.
Feb 28, 170, 3w

JOHN F. FOARD,

COMMISSION, AUCTION AND FORWARDING *MERCHANT,*
AND AGENT FOR
Selling or Leasing Real Estate,
NEAR OLD COUNTY WHARF
NEWBERN N. C.

REFERENCES.

A T Jerkins, President Bank of Commerce, Newbern; Lr W J Hawkins, late Pres't of R & G R R; Hon N Boyden Pres't of N C R R, Salisbury; Col Wm Johnston, Pres't Charlotte & S C R R, Charlotte; Hon J M Morehead Greensboro; Rev Dr Deems, Raleigh and Rev W E Pell, editor of *Sentinel* at Raleigh.

oct. 28-71-6ms

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the American Telegraph Company.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill, which will be presented for the signature of the President, giving the assent of Congress to the transfer of Jefferson and Berkley counties in Virginia to West Virginia.

The Committee on Reconstruction have presented large masses of testimony for the purpose of showing the bitterness and hostility to the government, of a majority of the people of Louisiana, Florida and Texas.

Senator Sumner made a lengthy speech on the constitutional amendment.

The House considered the bill for the reciprocity treaty with the British provinces. No decision.

New York Market.

March, 7.

Cotton steady—sales 1600 bales. Gold 138⅛.

Col. Bowers Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Col. Bowers of Gen. Grant's Staff was accidently killed yesterday near West Point, by falling between two cars when in motion.

Stay Law.

The bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts, &c., passed its third reading in the Senate last night.

A FIGHT.—A correspondent of the Wilmington *Dispatch* gives an account of a street encounter at Lumberton last week, between Rev. James Sinclair and Col. W. McL. McKay, of Fayetteville. The "fighting parson" was aroused at the action of the late Fayetteville Presbytery in his case, which was published in Col. McKay's paper, the *Presbyterian*. Mr. Sinclair, it seems, accosted the Col., armed with a cane and pistol, and by his course forced upon Col. McKay the necessity of giving him a good whipping. We judge it was done decently, and the Court bound them over to appear at the next Superior Court. We are opposed to war and fighting, but we have seen some men, who are just like bad children, who are "itching for a whipping," and we think they get their deserts when they get a good one.

MURDER.—One Jacob Blackwelder of Cabarras county, in a fit of jealousy, on Sunday last, killed his wife by cutting her throat.

The following marriage notice appears in the last Statesville *Americaa*. We are not prepared to judge of the *deliciousness* of a short courtship. Is it to be determined by the sense of taste or smell? When we say a thing is delicious, we are understood to mean that the taste or smell, is very gratifying. Here what Nat. says:

By Dr. J. A. Sherrill, at twilight on Wednesday evening, February 28th, 1866, in Catawba county, No. Ca., at the house of the bride's widowed mother, *Mr.* A. A. Gabrile to *Miss* Lizzie Milligan, after a short but most delicious courtship. That's the way, my darlint; faith an' none of yer "long fire" like

Your honest old friend, NAT.

We are gratified to learn, from the Wadesboro' *Argus*, that Mr. Harvey, an old contractor from Virginia, has taken a contract for the completion of the fifth section of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, extending from Sand Hill to within three miles of the Pee Dee river, and will commence operations immediately.

PRUSSIAN BLUE.

50 Cans 100 lbs Prussian Blue.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 1, 171, tf

THOS. W. DAVIS. KIMBRO JONES, JR.

DAVIS & JONES,

GROCERS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a very large supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

consisting of

Bacon, Lard,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Copperas,
Buckwheat, Cheese,
Pickled Oysters,
Champagne, Ale
Porter, Bladder Snuff,
Soda and Butter Crackers,
Tea Cakes, Percussion Caps,
Salt, Fish, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Wood and Wilow Ware,
Hardware,
Powder and Shot,
Soaps of all kinds,

Farming Implements of all descriptions, &c

We respectfully solicit consignments of

Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Iron, &c.,
and
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All consignments shall receive personal and prompt attention. DAVIS & JONES.
Feb 1, 147, 3m.

HART & LEWIS,

44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.,

AGENTS FOR

STEWART'S "Extension Top," "Queen of the South," and "Western Empire" Cooking Stoves.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS,
Jan 21, 138, tf. 44 Fayetteville Street.

R. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignements of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., &C.

FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

DAVID BARROW,

WITH

ZINN, DORRANCE & CO

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Nos. 80 & 82 Leonard Street,

(West of Broadway.)

NEW YORK.

Feb 19, 162, 3ms

E. H. POGUE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

TIN WARE,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

Attention of Merchants invited, and orders solicited. WANTED—Two good Tinners. Apply to, or address E. H. POGUE,
Feb 22, 165, 3ms. Hillsboro, N. C.

INDEX TO WINSTON'S LAWS.

INCLUDING 1st. No. of 9th. Jones, may be had at the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court.
March 6-175 25.

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

THURSDAY EVENING MARCH 8TH.

BY Mme. CARLOTTA POZZONI.

THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA.

assisted by

Mr Coy Tenor,
Mr. T. R. Worsley, Violinist.
Mr M. O. Reardon, Pianist,

DOORS OPEN AT 7, COMMENCE 8.

Admission 75 cents.

March 6-175 4t*

DAN CASTELLO'S

GREAT SHOW.

THIS COMPLETE

CORPS OF ARTISTS

Will have the honor of appearing before the public of

RALEIGH

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MARCH THE 12th. and 13th.

PERFORMANCE AFTERNOON & EVENING.

This Troupe will be headed by the greatest

CLOWN,

Jester, Humorist, Orator and Performer,

ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Castello's Inimitable Performing Russian Horse

"CZAR,"

HIS THOROUGHBRED TRICK HORSE

"ANDY JOHNSON,"

His Comic Pony "JANUARY," and his Educated Mules.

DAN CASTELLO

Will execute his Flying Leap for Life, every afternoon and evening.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

The Manager has, at a great expense, obtained the services of Herr Lenger, the Lion King, together with his

WONDERFUL LION AND LIONESSES.

This exhibition will take place prior to the commencement of the Circus performance, thereby giving visitors an opportunity of having a perfect view of these "Lords of the Forest," before Herr Lenger enters the den so that those who come specially to see the animals may return home with their families.

The company comprises some of the finest performers—male and female—either in Europe or America, consisting of

Equestrian Vaulters, Acrobats and Gymnasts,

DAN CASTELLO AND MR. CHAS PARKER,

THE TWO GREAT CLOWNS,

Will appear in every Performance.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Admission	$1 00
Children	50
Colored People	75

March 6-66t.

FLOUR AT REDUCED PRICES.

Just received on Consignment.

15 Barrels Collins Family Flour.
60 " Ohio Ditto.
20 " Jenkins Extra Superfine which will be sold at reduced prices. Also Prime Mountain Butter.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.
March 6-175, 1w

BLASTING POWDER AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Towles Auction on Saturday the 10th inst. 1200 lbs. Blasting Power in 100 lbs. Kegs.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.
March 6-175 d1w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding bonds or other claims against the County of Wake, will please hand them over to M. B. Royster, Esq., for registration—at as early a day as possible.

M. B. ROYSTER,
W. B. POOLE
N. J. WHITAKER.
Committee Finance for Wake County.
March 6-175 d3t

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. P. T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

Commission Merchants,

No. 5 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains and all other Southern Products solicited

Order from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters and others will receive prompt and individual attention.

REFER TO

Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro, N C; R Lassiter, President Raleigh and Gaston R R; McElraine, Son & Co, Donnans and Johnson, Martin & Tannahill Petersburg, Va; E A Vogler, Esq., Salem, N C; R P Richardson, Rockingham Co, N C; Seymour Steel Greensboro, N C E Wilkes, Superintendent N C R R
67-6m.

A DWELLING House for rent.
Apply to
B. P WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb. 27-d3m.

PETERSBURG IRON WORKS.

ALL kinds of Wrought and Cast work done at short notice.

Ploughs and Plough Castings, of all styles, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Commission Merchants and farmers will bear in mind that all our Agricultural work is made of the best material and warranted.

The attention of Millwrights and others is called to our assortment of Patterns, the largest south of Baltimore, and it will be worth your while to call and examine them before going elsewhere; we will do your work at cheap prices, and make no charge for making patterns to suit your wishes, if our own cannot be made to answer.

Stationary and Portable Saw Mill Engines made complete, and warranted as to workmanship and material

Hardware merchants supplied with Ovens, Lids, Spiders, Andirons, Grates, &c.

Working Drawings and Designs made, of Engines, Mill work and other Machinery. Send directions, I will send you a list of Patterns.

T. ALPHONSE JACKSON,
Superintendent.
Petersburg, Va., Feb. 21-164-2ms.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

TWO Bales best 4-4 Sheetings just received on consignment.

Also, Cotton Yarn by the bunch or bale in store.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.
Feb 9-154-tf

10 FOUR or six horse Waggons, in good running order, for sale by
DAVIS & JONES.
March 5, 174, tf

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

A FLOURISHING NEWSPAPER in a good interior location, without competition, is offered for sale. To persons wishing to engage in the business, no better opening could be found. Terms reasonable. No application entertained, unless the party wishes to purchase for cash

For further information apply to
W. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 5, 174, 1w

Worms.

M. R Dunaway, of Va., writes: "A dyspeptic acquaintance used the SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS, and found them so useful that since his removal to Missouri he has sent in an order for a gross of them. I have known them to be most efficacious in *expelling worms* from children, and in one instance great relief was given in case of *varicose veins and piles*."

☞ For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompany each box. Sent to any part of the United States for $3 per dozen. Address,

GEORGE W. DEEMS & CO.
March 2, 172, 1m Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Carolina	30
" Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	15
" Lexington at Graham	15
" Roxborough	25
" Wadesborough	10
" Thomasville	15
" Wilmington	10
" Commerce	10
" Washington	7
" Fayetteville	8
" Clarendon	7
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planters' Bank	25
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	15
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	10
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	25
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	20
Gold	130
Silver	125
Old Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	75
Old Sixes	73
Exchange on New York	¼

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	15
" Commerce	10
" Clarendon	8
" Fayetteville	8
" Lexington	15
" North Carolina [Gold]	25
" Roxboro	25
" Thomasville	16
" Wadesboro	10
" Wilmington	10
" Washington	7
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial Wilmington	10
Farmers' Greensboro	18
Greensboro Mutual	5
Merchants', Newbern	25
Miners' and Planters'	20
Virginia Bank notes, average	15
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	10
Gold	132
Silver	128
Old North Carolina Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	90
North Carolina 6's, ten Coupons on	75
Exchange on New York	½

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED DAILY BY JORDAN WOMBLE

Grocer and Commission Merchant for all Kinds of Country Produce.

APPLES—Dried	$2 00 @ 250
" Green	2 50 @ bush
BACON—Firm	18@20 @ lb
BEEF	10-15c @ lb
BUTTER	40c @ lb
BLUESTONE	40c @ lb
BEESWAX	30c @ lb
CANDLES	40 @ lb
COTTON YARN	3 50 @ bale.
COTTON	33@35c @ lb
CHEESE	35c @ lb
CHICKENS	35 50c each
COFFEE	40c @ lb
CORN	1 25 1'50 @ bush
EGGS	20@25 @ doz
FRESH PORK	12½@15c @ lb
FODDER	2 00 @ cwt.
FLOUR—Superfine	10 50 @ bbl
" Family	13 00 @ bbl
HIDES—Green	10c @ lb
" Dry	15c @ lb
HAY	1 00 @ cwt.
HONEY—in comb	27c @ lb
LAMB	10@12c @ lb
LARD	20@25c @ lb
MEAL	1 25 150 @ bush
MULLETTS	12 00 @ bbl
MACKEREL	20 00 @ bbl
NAILS	12½c @ lb
ONIONS	2 00 @ bush
PEACHES—Dried	20c @ lb
PEAS—White	1 20@140 bush
" Stock	1 00-120 @ bush
POTATOES—Irish	1 50 to 2 50 @ bush
" Sweet	1 25 @ bush
SUGAR—Crushed	35c @ lb
" Brown	18 to20c @ lb.
MOLASSES	90 to 1 00 @ gal,
RAGS	3c @ lb
SODA—Cooking	20c @ lb

1866. SPRING TRADE. 1866.

IN OPENING THE

SPRING TRADE,

I would return my most grateful thanks to the citizens of Petersburg and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage extended the past season, and hope to merit its further continuance by holding out still further inducements.

My present facilities are beyond doubt unequalled, and no effort will be spared to place before our patrons Goods

AT THE LOWEST PRICE,

that the present market value will admit of, and in many instances much below, as we are constantly represented at the large auction sales, where goods are frequently sold much less than cost of importation. These, with

Many Other Available Facilities,

I pledge myself to use to the best interest of our customers.

The stock is now much larger and better assorted than at any time previous, having added a complete assortment of

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Among them the most elegant

Satin Damask,
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Wine Cloths,
Piano and Table Covers,
Stair Linen,
Linen Druggets,
Table Linen,
Napkins, Doilies,
Towels, Crash.

—ALSO—

WHITE GOODS,

Of which I have always kept a good stock, is now replete with everything the market affords. Besides, a very handsome stock of

Needlework,
Edgings, Insertings,
Laces and Embroideries.

THE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Must be seen to be appreciated. I therefore invite all to an inspection, and in entering so well for the ladies, I would assure the gentlemen they have not been forgotten. The assortment of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods Generally.

Is complete, and it is hoped those in want of goods of this class will not fail to give us a call.

To the Merchants of

Virginia and North Carolina,

who have so liberally patronized us the past season, I return my most grateful thanks, and solicit an early call, assuring them they will find our goods at as low prices as any house North or South.

THOMAS SMITH,
33 Sycamore Street,
Corner of Bank,
Petersburg, Va.

I have secured the Agency for the States of Virginia and North Carolina, for the sale of the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

It is undoubtedly the best Family Sewing Machine in existence.

Read the following recommendations:

1st.

Its Simplicity and Great Range of Work.

2nd.

Its making four different Stitches, viz: Lock, Knot, Double Lock, Double Knot.

3rd.

The Reverse Feed Motion, operated by simply turning a thumb screw, enabling the operator to run the work to the right or to the left, and convenience of self-fastening the ends of seams.

4th.

The Perfect Finish and substantial manner in which the machine is made.

5th.

The Rapidity of its Working, and the quality of the work done.

6th.

Its Self-Adjusting Tension.

It makes the

Celebrated Elastic Stitch.

BUY

THE BEST!

LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY!!

IT MAKES

NO NOISE

WHILE RUNNING

☞ One thing is settled beyond a doubt: persons wanting **Sewing Machines**, no longer hesitate which to buy. The **FLORENCE** leads the world. It needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

AGENTS WANTED,

In every town in Virginia and North Carolina.
March 5, 174, tf

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

25 Samuel W. Collins & Co.'s Cast Steel Plows
75 Griffing & Co.'s No. 50 Plows.
75 do do do 40 do
25 do do do 18 do
25 Self Sharpners
25 No 0 Plows
20 No 7¼ Elliott do
20 No 10 do
20 No 11¼ do
1000 plow Bolts—all sizes

We keep constantly on hand all extra castings for the above Plows.

We would especially call the attention of our farmers to the first named Plow on this list, which can be seen at our store on Fayetteville Street.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 14, 158, tf.

McILWAINE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 79, 81 and 83 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

The subscribers respectfully offer their services to the TRADE NORTH and SOUTH, and to the PLANTERS of VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, in the purchase and sale of

GROCERIES, COTTON,
TOBACCO, GRAIN, &c.

They trust, by strict personal attention to all business confided to their care, to secure a continuance of the confidence so liberally bestowed on the late firm of

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

of which our senior was so long a member.

McILWAINE & CO.

ROBT. D. MCILWAINE.
FRANK POTTS.
S. S. BRIDGERS.

Mr. EDWARD GRAHAM, of the late firm of McIlwaine & Graham and Hamilton & Graham, can be found with us, where he will be pleased to see his friends.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 23, 1866—6ms.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

Are the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also for middle and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliabilities of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use, and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER's and take no other. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., and sold by

Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C., and Dealers generally.

Jan 27, 142, 2m

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL barrels of fine family flour, several boxes manufactured tobacco. A lot of the celebrated Durham's tobacco just received. Also, a lot of assorted tin ware. Fine Mountain Butter at 38 cents per pound by the firkin. Fine ale and porter in bottles

COWPER & MOORE.
Feb. 24, 167, tf.

Cotton Seed, Cotton Seed for Sale.

A LOT of the celebrated Dickson Cotton Seed (from Georgia), very early and very prolific—the very kind for uplands—and the finest raise of the South.

Apply to COWPER & MOORE.
Feb 23, 166, tf

Houses and Lots for Sale.

ONE House and Lot on Hillsboro Street, seven rooms attached, and one on Halifax Street, 8 rooms and about one acre of land attached. Both houses in good order and well located.

Also, a lot of fine Yadkin County Whiskey just received. COWPER & MOORE
Feb 23, 166, tf

FOR SALE.

JUST received a few kegs of fine Virginia Mountain Butter. Also, for sale several firkins of New York Goshen Butter. COWPER & MOORE.
Jan. 23, 139, tf.

FOR SALE.

COTTON Yarns, by the bale, Cotton Sheeting, a very fine horse, a second hand Buggy, Waggon Harness, wheel and lead Setts, Reins and Horse Covers, fine Saddles and Bridles. Also, Durham's Smoking Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

COWPER & MOORE.
Jan. 23, 139, tf.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A VERY fine residence, in the city of Raleigh, to rent—fifteen acres of land attached. Also, two nice dwellings, situated on the principal street, for sale. COWPER & MOORE.
Jan. 23, 139, tf.

FITZHUGH, WILMER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

Cotton, Tobacco, &c.,

and for the

Purchase of Merchandise,

—ALSO—

Agents for the sale and Purchase of

REAL ESTATE, &c.,

and for

Procuring White Labor for the South.

Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, New-York.

L. H. FITZHUGH, late of Kentucky.
W. L. WILMER, late of Philadelphia.
THOS. C. GALE, late of Norfolk.
GRAHAM L. HUGHES, late of St. Louis.
Feb 16, 160, 1m

Old Nick Williams Whiskey.

AS Agents for Nick. Williams & Son, we are prepared to furnish the above popular brand of Whiskey, by the barrel or keg. Address orders the COWPER & MOORE

HENRY R. BRYAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

NEWBERNE, N. C.

Dec. 29-118-3m.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Clinton	April	8th
Goldsboro'	"	9th
Wilson	"	10th
Marlborough	"	12th
Pugh's Chapel	"	13th
Greenville	"	15th
Williamston	"	17th
Tarborough	"	19th
Enfield	"	21st
Scotland Neck	"	22nd
Halifax	"	24th
Jackson	"	25th
Murfreesborough	"	27th
Windsor	"	29th
Woodville, Bertie county	May,	1st.

☞ Standard and Progress please copy

Buckwheat and Early Garden Peas.

VERY superior Buckwheat at 7 per cents per pound by the 25 pounds Early Washington and Marrowfat Garden Peas at 30 cents a quart.

COWPER & MOORE.
Feb. 24, 167, tf.

A. A. MOFFITT. W. D. MOFFITT. JOHN M'LAURIN.

MOFFITT, BRO. & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 4 South Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.,

WILL give prompt Personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, General Produce, &c., &c. Also to receiving and forwarding goods.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Jan. 27, 142, 6m

Its Effect is Miraculous.

IT is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom*.

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it that we offer

$1,000 REWARD

If the **Sicilian Hair Renewer** does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

It will restore Gray Hair to its original Color.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp, and makes the Hair soft, lustrous, and silken.

It is a splendid Hair-Dressing.

No person old or young, should fail to use it.

It is recommended and used by the **first Medical authority.**

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Nashua, N. H.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb. 16-16t-sod & w2m.

PULASKI COWPER. JAMES A. MOORE

COWPER & MOORE,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville Street,

Opposite Pescud's Drug Store,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL sell all kinds of produce and goods of any description, on Commission or at Auction. Will collect all claims and individual debts against parties residing in the city of Raleigh or in the county of Wake, and will buy and sell on Commission,

Real-Estate,
Gold and Silver Coin,
State Bonds,
Stocks, and
Bank Notes.

Consignments solicited. COWPER & MOORE.
Jan. 23, 139, tf.

These inventions stand approved as the "best" by the most eminent Scientific and Surgical Societies of the world, the inventor having been honored with the award of FIFTY GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS (or "First Prizes") including the Great Medals of the World's Exhibition in London and New York; also the most Honorary Report of the great Society of Surgeons of Paris, giving his Patents place above the ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Dr Palmer gives personal attention to the business of his profession, aided by men of the best qualifications and greatest experience. He is specially commissioned by the Government, and has the patronage of the prominent Officers of the Army and Navy. Six Major-Generals and more than a thousand less distinguished officers and soldiers have worn the PALMER LIMBS on active duty, while still greater numbers of eminent civilians are, by their aid, filling important positions, and effectually conceal their misfortune

Advice and Pamphlets Gratis.

To avoid the imposition of Piratical Copyists, apply only to DR. PALMER, as above directed, or to his Agent,

GEO. H TAYLOR,
Newbern, N. C.
Dec. 5-10-1f.

TWO ROOMS,
AT
MRS. M. J. FENTRESS

A FEW more gentlemen can be accommodated with good boarding and lodging.

Any wishing board will please make application immediately No 15 Fayetteville Street.
Jan. 27-142-1m15.

PAINTING.

H. T. CLAWSON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

AND

Imitator of every variety of

Marble and Wood.

Gilding on Glass and Wood, and Japan Tin Office Signs,

Executed to order, with neatness and dispatch.

THANKFUL to my friends for the very liberal patronage I have received, hope by unremitting exertions to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Shop on third floor of North Carolina Book Store Building. Feb 1, 147, 6m.

DAILY SENTINEL

WM. B. PELL, Proprietor.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb 15th, 1866.

ON and after Monday, Feb. 19th, 1866, trains will run as follows:

Passenger Train leaves Raleigh,	4.30 A M
Arrives at Weldon,	11.00 do
Leaves Weldon,	1.30 P M
Arrives at Raleigh,	8.30 do

Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Raleigh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.00 A M, and arrives at Weldon 5.00 P M.

This train leaves Raleigh from the Raleigh and Gaston Depot in the Northern part of the City.

Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Weldon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.00 A M, and arrives at Raleigh 4.00 P M.

By this change in the Passenger Train, connections are made with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road as well as by the upper route via Richmond.

Way passengers can be accommodated by the Freight and Accommodation Train if they think proper to do so.

For through tickets to any of the principal cities North, apply at the office in Raleigh.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Gen. Superintendent.

A. S. BARNES, General Agent.
Feb 17, 161, 3m

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1866 trains will run as follows:

Going West.

	Mail Train.	Freight Train
Leave Goldsboro,	5.10 P M	4.15 A M
" Raleigh,	9.00 "	9.00 "
" Hillsboro,	11.45 "	12.25 P M
" Greensboro,	3.10 A M	4.40 "
" Salisbury,	7.00 "	9.15 "
Arrive at Charlotte,	9.50 "	1.00 A M

Going East.

	Mail Train.	Freight Train
Leave Charlotte,	8.00 P M	4.30 A M
" Salisbury,	6.05 "	8.40 "
" Greensboro,	10.00 "	12.50 P M
" Hillsboro,	1.20 A M	5.00 "
" Raleigh,	4.30 "	8.45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro,	7.45 "	12.40 A M

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with the R. & G. R. Trains for the North; at Goldsboro with the A & N. C. and W. & W R. Rds; at Greensboro with the Piedmont R. R., and runs daily.

Freight Train has a Passenger Car attached for the accommodation of passengers and runs daily, Sunday excepted.

E. WILKES,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Jan 11, 129, 3m.

Wil. & Man. Rail Road Bonds.

ALL Holders of the Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. Jesup & Co., agents of the Company, New York, giving class and number of bonds held by them respectively, that the Company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.

HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb 21, 164, eod 15t

A. A. WILLARD,

Formerly of Washington, N. C., late of Greensboro', N. C.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries and General Merchandize,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 30 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Public Schools for the State, Greensboro, N. C.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Greensboro.
Rev. W. E. Pell, Editor of *Sentinel*, Raleigh.
Joseph Potts, Esq., Washington, N. C.
Messrs. James Corner & Sons, Baltimore.
Messrs. Dowley, Corner & Co., New York.
Wilmington, Jan 9, 127. 6m.

Personal attention given to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, &c.

All produce consigned to me for shipment, to Messrs Dowley, Corners & Co., New York, will be insured from the point of shipment—parties advising me as soon as the goods are sent forward.

MERCHANDIZE

received and forwarded with promptness and at moderate charges.

A fall supply of

GROCERIES,

kept constantly in store, which will be sold at low figures for cash.

Agent for the sale of Marvin & Co.'s celebrated

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

with Marvin's Patent Powder-proof Locks—key weighing only one quarter of an ounce. These Safes are *warranted* free from dampness, and are sold at manufacturer's prices, and will be forwarded through Wilmington without charge for storage or forwarding.

75 Bales of Cotton Yarn, and 4-4 Brown Sheeting,

for sale. Address, A. A. WILLARD,
Wilmington, N. C
January 26, 142, 6m.

Sugar.

REFINED and Cuba Sugar for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Coffee.

RIO and Java Coffee for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148 tf

Cuba Molasses.

In hogsheads and barrels, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

Cotton Yarn and Sheetings.

75 BALES for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Matches,
Blacking,
Ink,
Wrapping Paper,
Letter Paper,
Spelling Books, &c.,

For sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Candles.

150 BOXES "Adamantine" for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

TEACHER WANTED.

A unmarried man is wanted to take charge of a small classical school in the country, in middle North Carolina. Five hundred dollars per annum with board, will be guaranteed

Address, with references, testimonials, &c.,
C. H. W., Greensboro, N. C.
Feb 28, 168, 3w

RALEIGH, 1866.

LIFE INSURANCE NOTICE.

THE old and well established

Ætna Company, of Hartford,

Offers superior inducements to all who wish to provide for family or friends.

All losses are promptly paid. No case of litigation has ever occurred with this Company. With assets of $2,340,000, it offers to receive one half of the premium in a note and half in cash, and, after the second year, to credit each customer with the dividends of the Company, which are now 50 per cent. With a small outlay, $5000, or $10,000, or $20,000, may be secured to the family after their earthly providers are taken away. What father or husband would not feel thankful on his dying couch, that he had availed himself of every proper means to place those nearest and dearest to him, also at the promptings of want and a life of dependence upon friends or charity? 8 819 policies have been issued from the office ending Jan. 15 1866. The total income for the year 1865 was $1,683,389 57; total disbursements $527 845 24, leaving a balance to surplus fund of $1,155 244 33.

In Raleigh, a large number have liberally responded and promptly acted in this matter; yet many delay, and may wait until it is too late. A man in this city lately left his place of business for his evening meal, well and healthy, but never reached that home except as he was carried there to die. Had that man taken the advice of the Agent, he might have left $5000 to minister to the necessities of a sorrowing family. Delays are dangerous. procrastination destructive. But one says, "If I only had confidence in the Company that it would pay, I would insure." Well, it never has failed to pay, and to day is more responsible than ever before. It is patronized by some of the most sagacious minds in the land—men competent to detect and expose any deception if it existed.

W. H. CROW, Gen. State Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
W. B. GULICK, Local Ag't, "
N. H. D. WILSON, Greensboro.
C. W. DOWNING, Charlotte.
JOHN C. SLOCUMB, Goldsboro.
MITCHELL & ALLEN, Newbern.
J. A. WILLARD, Wilmington.
Jan. 27, 142, 3m.

Substitute for Peruvian Guano,

AT LESS

Than Half the Cost!

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

BAUGH & SON'S,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
Store No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

THIS valuable Manure has been before the agricultural public, under one name or other twelve years past, and its character for vigor of action and permanence in effect is well established. Before the war, it was introduced, to some extent, in the Southern States, and was found to be highly adapted to

Cotton, Tobacco, and all Crops.

In its action, it is as quick as Peruvian Guano, while it does not leave the land in an exhausted state, but on the other hand permanently improves it. This has been fully proven by years of trial.

See pamphlet to be had of the Agent below.

BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
Philadelphia.

For sale by J. H. TOWLES,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 29, 144, law3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Silverware, Bronzes, &c.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be sold at **Five Dollars** each, without regard to value,

AND NOT TO BE PAID FOR

Until you know what you are to receive!!!

1,753 GOLD and Silver Watches were distributed among the patrons of **Parkinson & Co.**, during the month of January, 1866. Read comments by the Press, speaking of the firm in the most complimentary manner:—"A most industrious and prosperous house."—Shippensburgh, Pa., *Sentinel*. "Give all who deal with them perfect satisfaction."—Dunkirk, N. Y., *Journal*. "Enjoy a high reputation for honorable dealing and the quality of their goods."—New Paltz, N. Y. *Times*. "Perfectly reliable and will do all they promise."—Nyack N. Y. *City and County*. "Stand high for honesty and fair dealing."—Fishkill N. Y. *Journal*. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Stapleton N. Y. *Journal*. "One of the oldest and most reliable firms in business."—Canajoharie N. Y. *Radii*. "Keep their word and act honorably by their patrons."—Lyons N. Y. *Press*.

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$300 to 750
500 Magic Cased Gold Watches	250 to 500
500 Ladies' Enamelled Watches	100 to 500
500 Diamond Cluster Ladies' Sets	300 to 700
1,000 Diamond Solitaire Rings	75 to 250
1,000 Heavy Silver Hunting Watches	75 to 150
1,000 Open face Silver Watches	20 to 75
1,000 Silver and Mahogany Musical Boxes	100 to 500
1,000 Silver Dining Sets	75 to 350
1,500 Silver Tea Sets, complete	50 to 200
2,000 Silver Urns and Salvers	75 to 25
2,000 Seven Chamber Revolvers	75 to 300
2,500 Patent Single Barrel Pistols	25 to 75
2,000 Richly Framed Oil Paintings	75 to 350
2,500 Elegant Pearl Opera Glasses	25 to 75
3,000 Mammoth Photograph Albums	15 to 50
3,000 Cluster Diamond Rings	25 to 100
3,000 Ladies' Oval Bracelets	15 to 50
3,500 Gold Chains of different designs	25 to 300
3,500 Gold Thimbles, chased	5 to 50
10,000 Signet and Plain Gold Rings	5 to 75
10,000 Gentlemen's Scarf Pins	5 to 50
12,500 Bracelets and Ear Drops	5 to 35
12,500 Gold Lockets, double glass	5 to 75
10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	10 to 25
10,000 Sets Studs and Sleeve Buttons	5 to 35
5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	5 to 50
5,000 Sets Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons	10 to 25
5,000 Sets Tea, Table and Dessert Forks	10 to 25
5,000 Sets Tea, Table and Dessert Knives	10 to 25
2,500 Revolving Silver Castors	25 to 75
2,500 Silver Cake and Fruit Baskets	25 to 75
12,500 Wine Holders and other articles	5 to 75

To immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock, certificates naming the articles are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificate upon payment of $5, whether it be a beautiful Watch, or a Musical Box worth $500, or a Plain Gold Ring, worth $5. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $5 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is

No Lottery, but a straight-forward, legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious!

☞ Any one wishing to invest in the above enterprise can receive a sample package of a half dozen certificates, naming some of the above articles, by sending a stamped envelope bearing their address. Certificates not to be paid for unless fully satisfactory. We do this that all may be convinced of our sincerity and the genuineness of our sale. Call on or address,

PARKINSON & CO.,
Feb 19, 162, 3m 208 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg.
THOS. BRANCH & CO.,
49 Main Street, Richmond.
BRANCH, SONS & CO.,
Augusta, Ga.

Bankers and Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN COIN, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Exchanges, Southern Bank Notes, Stocks and Bonds.

☞ Interest allowed on Deposites. Collections made throughout the United States, and special attention given to the redemption of Southern Bank Notes for Banks' account.

☞ Liberal advancements made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and other products to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, Bremen and Antwerp.

They hold $100,000 Notes of the various North Corolina Banks which they will furnish at fair rates to parties wishing to purchase to pay old negotiable notes to the Banks. Dec 2-99-3m.

SELLING AT COST!!

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. YOUNG,

21 Fayetteville Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

ARE SELLING OFF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK at

New York Cost.

Dress Goods and Calicoes

AT COST!

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries and Cigars,

AT COST!

Fine Old Brandy, Gin and Whiskey,

In Bottles,

—ALSO—

Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey,

Per Gallon or Barrel.

Dealers and the public generally will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16 143 3m.

T. J. MITCHELL, GEO. ALLEN, D. T. CARRAWAY.

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE

AND

HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
22 *Pollock Street*, *Newbern, N. C.*
Water Street, *Wilmington,* "

KEEP a large and carefully selected stock of

Farmers',
Millers,
Builders',
Mechanics', and
Housekeepers' Tools,

AND OTHER

Hardware
Agricultural Implements.
Leather and Rubber Belting
Rope,
Saddlery,
Iron,
Steel, &c., &c.

and can furnish, at short notice, any kind of

Machinery or Castings

Agents for

R. Hoe & Co.'s Circular Saws,
Fairbank's Scales,
Evans & Watson's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

which we sell at manufacturers' prices.

We invite particular attention to our stock and feel confident that our facilities and experience will enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

Jan. 30, 145, tf.

C. W. WESTBROOKS; G. W ALBRIGHT.

WESTBROOK & ALBRIGHT,

NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS IN

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape-Vines, Strawberries, and other small fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery. &c.

They would call special attention to a choice lot of Dwarf Pear Apple and Cherry trees and the advantage of planting them for early and abundant crops of excellent fruit.

Nursery-store and office at present on corner of Davie and Sycamore Streets.

Greensboro', N. C.

List of prices sent to applicants
Jan. 24, 141 3m.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,

WITH WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD!!

JEWELERS' and BANKERS' SAFES made to Order, Lined with Hardened Steel.

HOUSE AND PLATE SAFES.

TO THIS CELEBRATED SAFE was awarded the GOLD MEDAL, at the World's Fair in London, in 1851.

NOTICE.—This celebrated Fire Proof safe is no longer made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, his license to make and sell them having expired.

The thousands of Certificates from Merchants, Bankers and Mechanics of all trades, that have been given in favor of this the only true "SALAMANDER" renders it useless for the subscribers to multiply words in its favor, as full thirty thousand of "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES," have been manufactured and sold in the United States; and, in almost every large fire that has taken place during the last seventeen years, these Safes have been subjected to the severest tests, and *not one of the 'Genuine Salamanders' has ever been destroyed.*

Safes sold at New York price, with the freight to Wilmington added. No commission charged in Wilmington. We are prepared to take orders for these celebrated Safes. Samples can be seen at our office in a few days.

Every Merchant should have one of these cheap and secure Safes.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,
Commission Merchants,
General Agents for North Carolina.
Office, No. 5 South Water Street (Up Stairs Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 4-100-tf.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE next session will commence on the 11th of January, and close on the second Thursday in June. The College has been reorganized, refurnished, and is every way placed in a proper condition. At present board will be $15 per month in currency; tuition and other expenses at the usual rates. All expenses to be paid in advance. A daily hack will run from the College to High Point on the N. C. Railroad. For further information, address the undersigned.

B. CRAVEN, President.
Dec 9, 152, 2m

PHONOGRAPHIC SCHOOL,
Raleigh, N. C.

REV. N. B. COBB, A. M., Principal.

CLASSES arranged to suit the convenience of learners. Lessons given at all hours of the day. Separate hours for gentlemen and ladies.

☞ Terms $10 for a course of lessons, in which the whole system of short hand writing may be learned.

Apply through the post office, or at the residence of the Principal. Feb 28, 170, 1m

N. H. D. WILSON,
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agent,
AND
Broker,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to filling orders from stockholders and debtors of Banks, who wish to prepare to meet their respective liabilities.
Feb 12, 156, 1m, pd

LORILLARD

FIRE INSRANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF

NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Assets, $1,512,000.

C. NORWOOD, Pres't, *JNO. C. MILLS, Sec'y.*

EDWARD CANTWELL, AGENT OF THE ABOVE Company for Raleigh and vicinity, will be found at his Law Office in Raleigh, corner of Wilmington and Davie Streets, near Mr George T. Cooke's Hotel.
November 22-90-tf.
☞ *Standard* copy till forbid.

JACOB KULL & SONS,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

Manufacturers of Gent's Clothing,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

which we offer low to Jobbers.

Corner of Sycamore and Old Street, Petersburg, Va.
November 23-91-6m-pd.

To Rail Road Companies.

WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE of **Taw's Celebrated Car Grease,** for lubricating the Axles of Rail Road Cars. We have on sale eight Barrels **Canary Yellow Rail Road Car Grease.**

Also 20 kegs Axle Grease for greasing the axles of waggons, carts, &c. Also a lot of Taw's patent Harness Dubbing for greasing harness, and a lot of Buggy axle grease.

J. LONG & CO
Greensboro, October 6-57-tf.

Fire Insurance.

THE GREENSBORO MUTUAL FIRE Insurance COMPANY is now issuing policies of insurance upon Dwelling Houses, Store and Ware Houses, Mills, Factories, Merchandize, &c.

For information or insurance apply to our Agent in your place, or address me at Greensboro, N. C.

N. H. D. WILSON, Pres't.

☞ We wish to appoint local Agents in all the Towns and business neighborhoods of this State. Applicants for agencies will address me as above.
Greensboro, Nov. 12 82-tf.

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars

Issue Policies of

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Made payable in Gold or Currency.

Negociable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

Are issued by this Association.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO. Agents.
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16. 86—tf.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Swepson *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't.* Jo. W. Holden,
W. B. Gulick, *Cashier.*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold.

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms.

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina 56-1y.

RELIABLE SOUTHERN INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL MARINE & FIRE

Insurance Company,

OF

New Orleans, Louisiana

CAPITAL, - - - $555 000

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has been legally appointed Agent for the above-named Company and is now ready to take risks at customary rates. This Company was organized in January, 1865, and its assets are the most secure in the country.

Sub-Agents will be appointed in the following counties, viz; Franklin, Warren, Nash, Granville, Johnson and Orange. L. W. PECK, Agent.
Raleigh, Nov. 3 74 tf.

H. C. WHEELER,
OF SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
JAMES PALMER & CO.

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

Oils, Paints, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

No. 439 Market Street,
Philadelphia.
Nov. 11 81 6m.

LOUISBURG

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the second Wednesday in January, 1866.

Charges will be the same as those adopted in the Greensboro Female College before the war, viz:

Board, per session of 5 months, exclusive of washing and lights,	$50 00
Tuition in regular course including Latin,	20 00
EXTRA STUDIES.	
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
French and Drawing, each,	10 00
Painting in Oil,	20 00
Needle Work,	5 00

The above charges, to be paid in specie, or its equivalent in currency. One half in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. Each pupil will furnish one pair of sheets, and pillow cases, and towels.

T. M. JONES.
Jan. 12-130-tf.

CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

IT is a fact universally acknowledged that the New Style pictures made at

Watson's Photograph Gallery,

cannot be surpassed for artistic skill and beauty.

Ivorytypes, Cartes de Visete, Ambrotypes, plain and colored Photographs, life size, Portraits colored in Oil, are all made in the very best style.

Call and examine specimens of the art.
Raleigh, Jan. 29, 144, 3m.

M. J. Moore,
Of Stokes County, N. C.
WITH
Hood, Bonbright & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Philadelphia.

No. 529 Market Street.

Nov. 9-79-6m.

J. W. ATKINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

AND

Agents for

SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York.
Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Peabody Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Wilmington, N C., Sep. 16 35 6m pd.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEWBERN, N C., November 1st, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTnership under the name and style of

Whitford, Dill & Co.,

for the transaction of a Shipping and General

Commission Business,

in this Town, West side Craven Street, on old County Wharf.

To the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and also to the sale and purchase of Real Estate and other Stocks, we will give our personal attention.

We are Agents for Murry's North Carolina Semi Weekly Line of Steamships, between Newbern and New York, and for Sailing Vessels for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other ports in the United States, and for different ports in the West Indies. Thus it will be seen that we are furnished by our own vessels with the amplest facilities for the speedy transportation of Freight and Passengers. But in addition to these, there is a weekly line of Ocean Steamships on the same route, and a tri-weekly line of Steamers by inland route through Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; hence Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to us, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

☞ We will make liberal advances on consignments.

All letters addressed to us on the subject of freight, or on any other business, will be promptly answered.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
GEORGE W. DILL,
WM. C. WHITFORD.
November 29, 1865 96 6ms

D. WHITFORD, GEORGE W. DILL, W. C. WHITFORD

WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,

Shipping, Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce.

AGENTS FOR

MURRAY'S N. C. STEAMSHIP LINES
BETWEEN NEWBERN & NEW YORK.
General Vessel Agents.

November 29 96-1y.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OLD NORTH STATE.

"The Old North State Forever."

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily and Weekly Newspaper, bearing the above title, in the city of Salisbury about the 10th of March next.

The Old North State will be, under our control, a firm and decided Union paper. But while it will be firm and decided in its support of the Union, and of all just and necessary measures tending to its complete restoration, it will yet be liberal and conservative. It will oppose radicalism from whatever quarter it may come. Confiding in the loyal intentions of the great body of the people of North Carolina, it will endeavor to soothe the asperities of the past by promoting among them a spirit of reconciliation and harmony.

Rejecting the exploded dogma of *paramount* State sovereignty, it will cheerfully support the National government in the exercise of every power necessary to the maintenance of its rightful authority, while it will ever contend against any encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States.

It will discuss all the various political issues of the day, but in doing this it will seek to avoid everything like partizan bitterness or personal vituperation. It will also strive to avoid that detestable practice, so common among politicians, of pandering to the passions and appealing to the prejudices of the multitude in order to accomplish partizan ends. It will endeavor to enlighten and direct aright public sentiment, by disseminating correct information, and by arguments addressed to the understanding—in short it will endeavor to erect a high standard of political morality.

Its columns will be open for Political, Moral, Literary and Agricultural articles especially, and to the advertising public.

The *Old North State* will be printed on new type on the following

TERMS:

For the Daily 12 months,	$8 00
For the Daily 6 months,	4 50
For the Weekly 12 months,	3 00
For the Weekly 6 months,	1 50

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Any person sending us a club of ten subscribers at any one post office accompanied by the cash will be entitled to an extra copy for getting up the club.

We most respectfully solicit our friends to subscribe for the Old North State at once, also to aid us in extending its circulation as wide as possible.

LEWIS HANES,
JOHN S. HAMPTON,
Publishers and Proprietors.
LEWIS HANES, Editor.
Salisbury, N. C., Feb 22, 165, tf

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE LOYALIST.

THE undersigned proposes to publish in Louisburg, North Carolina, a newspaper under the above denomination, The LOYALIST, as its name imports, will yield a firm, uniform, and fearless support to the Constitution of the United States, and all laws enacted in pursuance of that great instrument. To the decisions of the Supreme Court of the nation, in such questions as originate in the interpretation or application of the principles involved in our federal jurisprudence or policy, the Loyalist will accord its unqualified acquiescence, as to the will of the American people, duly expressed through the only legitimate, determinate and sufficient medium. Its general politics will be those so long and so thoroughly taught by the patriotism, the eloquence, and the wisdom of Clay, and his departed compeers, and so fearfully vindicated by the present melancholy and helpless condition of the communities so recently arrayed in arms against the integrity and harmony of our national union.

The Loyalist would make the institutions and independence the material and moral dignity of the nation, as enduring and as brilliant as the stars whose images adorn the field and the folds of its flag. The Loyalist will also dedicate its energies and exert its abilities to ascertain and cherish the interests, as well as to develope the immense resources of North Carolina. To the cause of education, the general diffusion of knowledge, the elevation of the masses, and the religious culture of all within its influence it will be a consistent and inflexible friend. Its editorial department will be conducted by gentlemen whose names will be announced in due time.

The LOYALIST will be issued weekly, carefully printed, of the size of the Raleigh "Daily *Sentinel*," and furnished to patrons at $3.00 *per annum* payable on delivery of the first number. Subscriptions and communications respectfully solicited.

Address "*Editors of Loyalist*," Louisburg, N. C.

W. H. NEWBY, } Proprietors.
H. M. PLEASANTS, }
Louisburg, N. C., Feb. 15 1866.

Warrenton Male Academy.

WARRENTON, N. C.

BOYS prepared for College or the practical pursuits of life.

Tuition $18 and $25 per session of 20 weeks.

Board $60 per session in same family with one of the teachers. JNO. E. DUGGER, A. M.,
Feb 8, 153, 1m Principal.

JOHN S. DANCY, of Tarboro, N. C. JOHN H HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C

F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE

Sale of all kinds of Southern Produce,

—AND—

Agents for procuring and forwarding

White Laborers to the South.

Office No. 80 Cedar Street, New York.

Dr. John Arrington, late of Warrenton N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

All produce consigned to us will meet with prompt shipping attention by the following Agents:

W. H. McRARY & CO.,	Wilmington, N. C.
WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,	Newberne, "
GEO. H. BROWN & CO.,	Washington, "
RICKS, HILL & CO.,	Norfolk, Va.

Jan. 30, 145, tf.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

MESSRS. McILWAINE & CO.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

BEGS to inform the Planters of North Carolina that they have succeeded in procuring a second supply of

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO,

which they will sell at present at $90 per ton.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 22, 165-d1m.

*** Standard please copy.

SWEPSON & PULLIAM,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 14 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

SWEPSON & PULLIAM have in store a full line of

Rio and Java Coffees,
Best Imperial Tea,
Crushed, Powdered,
Coffee and Brown Sugars,
Refined Syrups,
Muscovado Molasses,
Cheese, Sardines,
Mackerel and Scotch Herrings,
Canned Fruits, Pickles,
Mustard, Spices, Indigo,
Madder and other Dye Stuffs,
Borax, Brimstone,
Painted Pails, Brooms,
Pale, Brown and Fancy Soaps,
Starch, Soda,
Pure old Cognac Brandy,
Pale Sherry and Port Wines for Altar and Medicinal Purposes,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which is offered to the trade at wholesale only at prices as low as goods of the same class can be laid down purchased for cash in the Northern markets.

Our arrangements are such as enable us to execute promptly all orders for goods in our line to any amount.

We are also prepared to receive on consignment,

Cotton, Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarn,

and other productions of the country, availing ourselves of any demand existing in this market, or will sell in New York, consulting in all cases the interest of our patrons.

IN STORE,

Superfine Flour in Barrels and Half Barrels.
Pure French Brandy, in ½ Pipes.
Syrups.
Stoughton's Bitters in cases.

SWEPSON & PULLIAM.
Feb 26, 168. tf

SPRING IMPORTATION.

1866.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS AND LACES.

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS,

Ladies' Hats,

Trimmed and Untrimmed Shaker Hoods, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
Feb 27, 169, 1mpd

JAS. F. PURVIS, ISAAC F. PURVIS,
JAS. F. PURVIS, JR. NATHAN H. CRAWFORD.

PURVIS & COMPANY,

Bankers,

No. 192 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

WE TRANSACT THE

GENERAL BANKING, EXCHANGE MERCANTILE COLLECTION,

AND

STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In all their several departments.

We buy and sell, and are prepared to furnish *at all* times, Government Bonds and Securities, in sums to suit.

We give special attention to Collections, which we are prepared to make, on all accessible points, on the most reasonable terms.

Deposits received, and interest allowed on Current Balances, according to special agreement.
Nov 16-88-6m. PURVIS & CO.

W. GOODMAN, Mississippi. A. P. MERRILL, JR., New York.

GOODMAN & MERRILL,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants.

36 New Street, New York.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON consignments in store or on receipt of bills of lading.

All consignments to us will be covered by Fire and Marine Insurance unless otherwise directed.

We have made an arrangement with Mr. D. W. Courts, late Public Treasurer of N. C., by which he becomes interested in all the business sent us from that State. We solicit the patronage of his friends.

He is not associated now with the firm of Bennett, Van Pelt & Co., New York.
Jan 8, 126, 3ms.

GEO W. DILL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND AGENT FOR MURRAY'S N. C. STEAMship Line, Morehead City,
Jan. 1-120-6m.